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FRG SUPPORT FOR U.S. EUROMISSILE CLAIM 'BLIND'

DW072008 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] As has been confirmed in Bonn officially the federal government supports Washington's allegation that the Soviet Union increased the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following on the subject:

It is well-known that the Soviet Union has undertaken the unilateral and voluntary commitment of not stationing any new medium-range missiles that are targeted on the West and that it even pledged to reduce the number of those missiles which are already deployed. This was done with a view of facilitating a solution to the problem of medium-range weapons in Europe, with the Soviet Union striving for the most radical solution -- namely, to remove all weapons of this kind from our continents and atomic weapons as a whole.

Only recently it has been confirmed once again by the Soviet side that not only no new medium-range missiles will be deployed in the Soviet Union but that those existing in the European part of the country will be considerably reduced, as has been promised. It is, of course, not difficult to realize that this Soviet policy, these proofs of good will on the part of Moscow, cause a great deal of trouble to those Western statesmen and politicians who are bent on cranking up the arms race in the medium-range field. For ignoring such steps, as happened with many of the preceding Soviet disarmament initiatives, becomes more and more complicated. Public reaction is growing. What else, for instance, is shown by the peace demonstration of millions of people in New York at the opening of the UN disarmament session? What else was shown by the peace demonstration in Bonn in which half a million FRG citizens participated?

This is why a trick is needed, a trick which depicts disarmament -- whose reality is near at hand as demonstrated by the Soviet steps -- as something resembling cheating at cards, a trick which lessens the pressure exerted by the peace-loving public and allows the unhindered implementation of the rearmament plans. The fact that one resorts to some ominous espionage sources once again, which had been brought up umpteen times before when the heating up of the arms race was at stake, must not necessarily speak for any wealth of invention. But what else actually remained to be done by Washington?

After the White House apparently tried in vain to counter the Soviet initiative with the propagandistic soapbubbles of a zero solution, its team of experts certainly has done its utmost to produce something to discredit the Soviet initiative before the eyes of the public. And if nothing better came into Washington's mind then it is not entirely its fault. It is simply the overall situation of the armament fanatics in Washington that does not leave enough room for action. If they can use the words moratorium or freezing of armaments or even disarmament only as a propaganda slogan, only as a camouflage for their unchecked arms race, then they actually have no other choice than to attribute the same attitude to the other side.

Something else actually could have been expected of Bonn, somewhat more caution at least with regard to U.S. information sources. After all, Washington has hoaxed its partner on the Rhine rather often. The list of such cases includes the Americans' abortive act of piracy in Iran as well as the broken promise that after the adoption of NATO's decision on medium-range missiles ratification of the SALT II treaty would be initiated and also the story regarding the American sanctions against the gas-pipe deal, which were announced immediately after Reagan's assertions to the contrary in Versailles and Bonn. This indeed ought to have diminished to some degree Bonn's blind confidence.

What is most probable, however, is that in the aforementioned case it is not blind confidene that matters.

What we have to deal with, rather, is plotting in an attempt to deceive the European public against its better judgement. And this, to be sure, speaks of the morality of those who have linked their political future with an arms project that threatens to undermine the future of their country -- with the project of stationing new American nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic.

U.S., NATO TRY TO HAMPER UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD081124 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 8 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkes report:

The United States and its NATO allies are trying to block the drafting of final documents at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament taking place here, documents which could make a practical contribution towards averting nuclear war and give a fresh impetus to talks on the outstanding problems of bridling the arms race. Although the session is due to end this week, no agreement has yet been reached on the drafts of the main documents because of the stubborn unwillingness of delegates from the Western powers to support the disarmament proposals approved by the overwhelming majority of the delegates to the international forum.

The participants in the session point out that the obstructionist stand of the Western powers led by the United States is not unexpected. The character of the debates at the session stands in stark contrast to the military strategic concepts of the North Atlantic alliance with its inalienable stake on the use of nuclear weapons and the admissibility of a nuclear conflict.

The hypocricy of the statements made by the United States and its allies at the session about their striving for peace was demonstrated particularly graphically by their refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The militarist line upheld by the U.S. and its partners was strongly criticized at a meeting of the general committee of the session. As Yugoslavia's representative D. Mihajlovic pointed out, certain delegations merely seek pretexts to avoid endorsing even the decisions of the first special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament held in 1978.

Everyone understands that the use of nuclear weapons in any part of the world will mean a catastrophe not only for the countries directly involved in the conflict, Indian delegate A. Venkatesvaran stated. It is perfectly obvious that all the peoples of the world have an interest in one thing: Nuclear weapons must not be used either deliberately or accidentally. Every effort should be made to ensure a peaceful future for mankind.

India's delegate stressed that the "theorists" drafting the doctrines of "containment", "deterrence", and "the balance of terror" in reality justify and rationalize the arms race. He resolutely rejected the attempts to "fit" the doctrine asserting the admissibility of the use of nuclear weapons to the principles of the U.N. Charter proclaiming the right of states to self-defence.

Discussing the militarist forces of the West hampering practical steps towards removing the threat of nuclear war, Nigeria's delegate S. Uchuno asked: What are they going to tell the participants in peace and disarmament demonstrations taking place all over the world these days? What will they say to the world public demanding that the threat of nuclear conflict be removed from the life of mankind?

Cuba's delegate L. Sola Vila stated on behalf of the nonaligned countries the deep worry caused by the attempts of the Western powers to prevent the successful completion of the session. He stressed that the Non-Aligned Movement is resolved to achieve real disarmament.

USSR, U.S. START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENUM

LD081124 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 8 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms held a plenary meeting here today.

MOROZOV VIEWS START PROSPECTS, CONTROL ISSUE

AU061050 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 2 July carries on page 4 a 1,500-word editorial interview with Col Vasiliy Morozov, APN military observer. Exact place and date of the interview are not given. The interview deals with the recently resumed Soviet-American talks on limitation of strategic arms, opened on 29 June in Geneva.

To the question of whether the negotiations will last several years or have a chance of being promptly concluded, Morozov answers that the "success of the Geneva talks depends on the preservation of the existing balance of USSR and U.S. strategic arms, as well as on the gradual reduction of their level." Morozov adds that the United States should not "take advantage" of the negotiations as a "cover for their efforts to achieve military superiority" over the USSR.

Morozov also criticizes the opponents of SALT II in the United States, who "are doing everything within their power to discredit this treaty," and expresses regret that such views "are propagated on the eve of the present negotiations, which did not start at zero, since great and useful work has already been accomplished."

Answering the question of whether the USSR "is ready to accept control 'on the spot' in order to observe the agreements achieved," Morozov cites the Soviet point of view according to which "control must be based on the principles of international law" including "noninterference in domestic affairs" and the "strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security." Morozov explains the difference between the U.S. approach according to which "control is a purpose in itself," and the Soviet point of view that "control is an instrument in ensuring the observance of agreements in the disarmament sector." Morozov adds that "without underestimating the tremendous importance of control, the Soviet Union considers that it plays a subordinate role compared to the material measures for limiting armaments."

PRAVDA CITES NEED TO OUTLAW CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD080634 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Chemical Weapons Must Be Outlawed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- The problem of chemical disarmament is one of the most acute in modern international politics, Evgeniy Amelin writes in PRAVDA today. Being in the class of weapons of mass annihilation, chemical warfare agents, especially their latest, sophisticated types, pose a formidable threat to mankind. Even the most insignificant fraction of the tens of thousands of tons of the chemical toxins, adopted for service by some states, is enough to kill several million people.

One of the major, urgent tasks of the struggle to ensure practical steps in the field of genuine disarmament, the author emphasises, is to remove chemical weapons from the military arsenals of states and to rule out the very possibility of their use by banning their production and destroying the accumulated stockpiles.

The Soviet Union was among the first to join the Geneva protocol of 1925 for the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and of bacteriological methods of warfare and has ever since unswervingly pressed for giving an added weight to this protocol and increasing the number of its signatories. True to the humane goals of the Geneva protocol, the USSR has never and nowhere used chemical weapons or given them to another party.

Regrettably, the same cannot be said about some other countries, the article says. Thus, broadly known are facts of the use of chemical weapons by the USA during the aggressive war which it waged against the peoples of Indo-China.

The Soviet side would welcome the resumption of bilateral talks with the USA on chemical weapons. It has declared its readiness for dialogue on more than one occasion.

The main thing now is an active position of all the champions of an early ban on chemical weapons, their readiness to take practical steps, the author stresses.

The multilateral concerted effort to draft the proposed accord is possible within the framework of the Geneva Committee for Disarmament. The United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament can stimulate in a proper way the committee's work, specifically in the field of talks on banning chemical weapons. As Leonid Brezhnev emphasized: "All must be done to ensure that there will be no place left on earth for chemical weapons...we are prepared without delay to come to terms on enforcing a general ban on chemical weapons and eliminating their stockpiles."

U.S. MAGAZINE DESCRIBES WASHINGTON'S CW 'PLOY'

LD081138 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 8 TASS -- The U.S. magazine COVERT ACTION [as received] in its latest issue describes fraudulent allegations about the "use of Soviet chemical weapons" in south-west Asia as Washington's ploy invented to divert attention from intensive U.S. preparations for conducting chemical and germ war.

The United States, it points out, declares that it has produced and accumulated chemical weapons in order to "deter" other countries from using them. Since this entails the need to "prove" that other countries are using chemical warfare agents, charges have been fabricated concerning the "use" of Soviet chemical toxins in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. When Ronald Reagan's outsized military budgets are being pushed through, the magazine remarks, all means are considered good enough.

The U.S. Government, it goes on, has launched a propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union but it cannot furnish any convincing evidence to back up its framed-up charges. The State Department's special report, which was issued last March, did not contain any evidence of the presence of "chemical agents" or "metal canisters" where it contended they were.

The magazine also notes that the Reagan administration has dramatically stepped up preparations for chemical war and launched production of a new generation of chemical weapons, known as binary weapons. COVERT ACTION says further that research and planning in the field of preparations for chemical and germ warfare are shrouded in even greater secrecy than nuclear weapons developments.

The magazine makes it clear that it is the Reagan administration that is to blame for the failure of efforts to secure a ban on the production and accumulation of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

U.S. TO USE SPACE TO DEVELOP ARMS RACE

Establishment of Space Command

PM071221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Krasikov "International Commentary": "For a Peaceful Cosmos"]

[Excerpts] The official announcement that the United States is creating a new military command assigned to prepare for war in space was, in itself, no surprise to anyone; it merely confirmed the well known fact that the present U.S. administration is making every effort to break the balance of forces which has taken shape in the world and to achieve military superiority over our country.

The surprise lies elsewhere: in the impudence with which world public opinion is being challenged and a further step is being taken toward developing the arms race at the very moment when the United Nations is discussing disarmament questions and USSR and U.S. representatives are preparing to meet in Geneva to resume strategic arms limitation and reduction talks.

It should be remembered that the USSR's position regarding war in space -- or elsewhere -- has always been simply negative, and not because Soviet people fear such a war more than other people do. This position stems from the socialist community countries' common principled approach to problems of war and peace and from their course of peaceful coexistence among states belonging to different social systems.

Unfortunately, the Pentagon has already adopted a course of establishing a whole series of weapon systems for use in space. In particular, in April 1981 the United States conducted flight tests with the reuseable space shuttle on whose creation Washington has pinned far-reaching plans for preparing for war in space. Laser weapons are being developed designed to be mounted on ships of this type. In the next 10 years the United States intends to launch military space stations into earth orbit.

Unlike the United States, which obstructs in every way the achievement of broad international agreement on the complete demilitarization of space, the Soviet Union had advocated and continues to advocate the development of cooperation among all countries in the peaceful exploration and use of space. Vivid evidence of this is provided by the joint spaceflights by citizens of the USSR and foreign states.

It is quite obvious that the USSR will not permit the United States to become military master of space and is not striving for this itself. But it will continue struggling -- as it has done hitherto -- to stop the slide into war and to make both earth and space peaceful.

U.S., USSR Approach

PM071147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 4

[G. Stakh article: "For a Peaceful Cosmos"]

[Text] In implementing the Peace Program for the Eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR has put forward a whole package of practical proposals designed to stop the arms race and ensure the implementation of real disarmament measures. Of historic significance is the USSR's commitment, proclaimed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, not to be first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR's memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" has also been submitted for this forum's examination. It sets out our country's specific proposals on these vital problems of the present day.

The USSR's proposal to ban the deployment of all kinds of weapons in space occupies an important place among the measures in the memorandum aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war. The significance of this initiative is obvious.

Washington's sinster schemes to use space for its own aggressive aims become clearer with each passing day. These plans have been reported, in particular, by the New York TIMES, which has evidence that the U.S. space program is being placed at the Pentagon's service.

The extension of the arms race to space is linked across the ocean, in particular, with the possibility of using reusable manned craft. The Pentagon is pinning great hopes on the shuttle system now being flight-tested under the Columbia program. Military cargo declared "top secret" was placed aboard this spacecraft for its latest test flight and the astronauts were given specific military tasks.

This cargo includes an infrared telescope and ultraviolet scanners for detecting "hostile" missiles and space equipment. It is proposed to use both these facilities on the Pentagon's military satellites. A space sextant was also tested, designed for warplanes to determine their own coordinates independently.

The United States has calculated that up to 1994 the Pentagon will need 114 flights by reusable shuttle craft to carry out the tasks of making concentrated use of space for military purposes. The initial stage covers putting into orbit and servicing military satellites. In the future it is proposed to considerably broaden the sphere of use of equipment of this type for military purposes.

All this gives the arms race a more dangerous and qualitatively new character. Washington views the creation and deployment in Earth orbit of military space systems as a "promising" development for the United States in the pursuit of military superiority over the USSR and the race to upset the strategic balance which has taken shape. The most aggressive circles across the ocean are making no secret of the fact that these are the aims behind Pentagon strategists' verbiage about the U.S. need to occupy a dominant position in space. "Space is the modern equivalent of those 'heights' that military leaders strove for centuries to control so as to use them to achieve superiority," Gen B. Randolph, U.S. Air Force director of space systems, stated recently.

It is necessary to spell out the fact that schemes for achieving U.S. superiority in space are as baseless as plans to secure military superiority on Earth.

As a recognized pioneer of the peaceful conquest of space, the USSR of course possesses the necessary scientific and technical abilities and economic potential to reliably counter these plans and ensure its security and the security of its allies and friends. The Soviet Union, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has warned, "will find the ability to rapidly and effectively meet any challenge hurled at us."

Nevertheless, Washington's plans to achieve military superiority in space are a great danger to mankind. U.S. military and political figures including those in the highest echelons of the present administration are publicly proposing various methods of waging nuclear war — ranging from "limited" to general nuclear war. One cannot fail to see the direct link between Washington's military and space ambitions and the aggressive and successively more adventurous military-political doctrines officially put forward there which proceed from the "acceptability" of nuclear war and the feasibility of "winning it." Under these conditions, the practical implementation of the plans harbored by the Pentagon of deploying military systems in space would have a dangerous destabilizing influence on the entire strategic situation. Washington plans aimed at the militarization of space are considerably increasing the threat of the emergence of nuclear conflict.

For the Soviet Union's part, it has stated more than once that it firmly supports the preservation of strategic stability and the maintenance of the military balance which has taken shape. The USSR's commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons is vivid evidence of this. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss the limitation and prohibition of all types of arms, on a mutual basis, of course, and with observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

As a result of the USSR's efforts supported by other peace-loving states, international agreements have been concluded in recent years covering central channels of the military use of space. It is prohibited to test nuclear weapons in space; it is prohibited to put into Earth orbit any objects carrying nuclear or any other types of mass destruction weapons or to install such weapons on celestial bodies or to deploy them in space by any method; it is prohibited to use for military purposes in space any means of influencing the Earth's environment or space itself. The USSR and the United States have also committed themselves in the treaty limiting ABM systems (1972) not to create, test or deploy ABM systems or components in space.

In pursuing the illusion of military superiority, the United States is the instigator, as it has been more than once in the past, of the creation of new types of weapons, this time of the space variety. But an arms race in this direction is directly contrary to the peoples' vital interests and the task of preserving peace in the world. The Soviet Union deems it unacceptable to spread the arms race to space and believes that rivalry in the creation of space weapons must be avoided.

By an absolute majority the 36th UN General Assembly session supported the USSR's initiative on banning the deployment of all types of weapons in space and instructed the Disarmament Committee to work urgently to formulate such a treaty. The Disarmament Committee must urgently begin formulating the appropriate international treaty. The entire experience of talks in the disarmament sphere indicates that it is far easier to negotiate to prohibit a particular weapon type or system before it has been deployed in combat positions.

The Soviet Union calls on the international community to adopt measures promptly to ensure that space always remains free of any weapons and is not made into a source of military danger.

As a result of resistance from the United States and some of its NATO allies, however, the Disarmament Committee has not yet begun practical talks on this important problem. For the same reason the committee has not yet even set up a working organ for holding talks. Gambling on spreading the arms race to space, Washington is blocking the elaboration within the Disarmament Committee of an agreement banning the deployment of any type of weapon in space. Nor is the U.S. side showing any interest in resuming the antisatellite system talks held between the USSR and the United States in 1978-1979, which were broken off by Washington like talks on a number of other aspects of arms limitation.

The Soviet Union advocates the speediest commencement of business-like practical talks within the Disarmament Committee for the overall resolution of the problem of averting an arms race in space. The question of antisatellite systems must be examined there in the context of other measures aimed at achieving this goal.

The second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament can make a weighty contribution to resolving this important task, too, demanding the urgent fulfillment of the recommendations contained in the final document of the first special session devoted to disarmament problems on the need to take appropriate measures and conduct international talks with the aim of averting the arms race in space. New impetus must be given to the Disarmament Committee's efforts.

CEMA GROUP ESTABLISHES NUCLEAR PRICE LIST

AU021802 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jul 82 p 6

[APN interview with Aleksey Konstantinovich Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Increasing Further the CEMA Countries' Energy-Generating Potential: Machinery for the Peaceful Utilization of the Atom"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Aleksey Konstantinovich, you are heading an intergovernmental commission which has been set up to coordinate the joint work of the participants in a multilateral agreement. What kind of questions are you resolving at these meetings?

[Answer] The cooperation of countries aimed at creating the biggest production complex in the world is extraordinarily complicated work demanding constant attention on the part of ministries and state agencies. To illustrate this, I will say that the program includes 2,000 kinds of nuclear technology products. Moreover, this is a long-term program with very expensive technology.

The delegations of the countries which are taking part in the sessions of the intergovernmental commission are devoting extraordinary attention to the successful realization of a common cause. Everyone realizes that the success of the community countries -- as regards energy -- depends on our work. It is important not to waste time and to efficiently prepare the transition of the CEMA country industries to the mass production of nuclear technology.

I note with pleasure that our meetings have a working, comradely atmosphere and that problems that come up are dealt with in the course of mutual consultations.

In this manner one of the toughest problems was voted on and approved: I mean the uniform price list for mutually delivered products. The early approval of prices, which are set on the basis of average world prices and which are independent of the cyclical fluctuations of capitalist markets, enables a smooth exchange of equipment for nuclear powerplants having reactors with 440,000 kilowatt performance.

At present we are working on a uniform price list for equipment destined for reactors having a 1 million kw performance, which, as I have already mentioned, are of decisive importance for further developing nuclear power engineering. Again, the problem is very complicated, but I am convinced that we will solve it on a mutually advantageous basis to the benefit of all countries and in the interest of the entire community.

The successful implementation of the multilateral agreement is of extraordinary political importance. The advantages of socialism will be proven when it comes to resolving the most complex problems of the present-day economy.

FURTHER REPORT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING IN SOFIA

PM071055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Babkin report: "Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jun -- A conference of ideological workers and representatives of the highest political organs of the Warsaw Pact states' armies has been held in the People's Palace of Culture. It was noted at the conference that in the present complex military-political situation the main direction of activity for the fraternal armies' ideological workers is the all-around combat and political training of servicemen on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congresses of the other fraternal parties and the education of personnel in the spirit of internationalism.

Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who spoke at the conference, stressed that it is eloquent evidence of the fruitful ideological cooperation between the fraternal parties and armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states. The building of socialism and communism, he noted, is taking place in a complex international atmosphere. The aggressive forces of imperialism are seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR. To this end the American administration is building up military preparations and carrying out large-scale ideological preparations for war.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate is doing great party political work among the troops. The best confirmation of this is the results of exercises held both in the USSR Armed Forces and in the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The conference was also addressed by leaders of delegations from the other fraternal armies. They spoke of their experience in the international education of servicemen.

The conference participants visited military schools, industrial enterprises and the agroindustrial complex.

Army Gen D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, received leaders of delegations taking part in the conference. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the important role of ideological work in the socialist countries' armies was stressed. D. Dzhurov presented the delegation leaders with medals "for strengthening fraternity in arms."

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON RECENT WORLD EVENTS

PM070927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 82 p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] A summer of great anxiety and hope -- clearly, that is how this period of 1982 will be remembered. The aggressive wars unleashed on various contents by imperialism and its minions, the attempts by international reaction to suppress the cause of the peoples' freedom and progress and the spinning flywheel of the arms race are giving people of good will increased cause for concern. In this troubled and dangerous situation mankind, however, is not losing hope of preserving and strengthening world peace. It is not starry-eyed idealism, but a well-founded conviction that there is a real possibility of curbing the instigators of armed adventures and preserving life on the planet. The peoples' growing will for peace is strikingly manifested in the unprecedented scale of the mass antiwar movements. Determination to establish peace in the world without weapons is the dominant feature of most speeches at the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The standard-bearers in the colossal battle to prevent wars are the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are setting all wholesome forces in the world a good example of vigorous action in defense of world peace.

An Extraordinary Problem

Last Tuesday the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms began in Geneva. It can definitely be said that the talks would not have taken place had it not been for the USSR's persistent and purposeful efforts to control those armaments.

"The limitation and reduction of strategic arms is an extraordinary problem," noted the CPSU Central Committee report to our party's 26th congress. "For our part, we are prepared immediately to resume relevant talks with the United States while preserving all the positive elements that have been achieved so far in this sphere."

When these words were uttered at the Soviet Communists' forum last February, people on the banks of the Potomac would not even hear of any talks. "On taking office," the New York paper VILLAGE VOICE recalls, "the Reagan administration wanted to talk about building up armaments, not limiting them." It was nearly 18 months before the U.S. side finally agreed to sit down at the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union is approaching the talks with a sincere intention to try to work out a solution which will help to strengthen international stability and serve the interests of peace.

The Soviet Union's decision to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was a tremendous boost to the Geneva talks.

The Soviet Union set down precise guidelines marking the way to achieve an accord. For the talks to proceed and end successfully they really must pursue the goal of strategic arms limitation and reduction. The sides must conduct them in line with one another's legitimate security interests and strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security. It is necessary to preserve all the positive elements achieved previously: This applies also to the SALT II treaty.

Of exceptional importance is the USSR's appeal to securely block all avenues providing scope for the continuation of the strategic arms race in any form and to prohibit or to limit as far as possible to agreed parameters the creation of new types of these weapons. The success of the talks would be facilitated by the adoption of the Soviet proposal on quantitatively freezing strategic weapons as soon as the talks begin and limiting their modernization as far as possible. It is necessary also that neither side embark on actions which might upset the strategic situation.

But what did the U.S. diplomats turn up at the talks with? They told correspondents that during preparations for the talks Washington had studied 30 "plans" with the aid of a computer. The final version of the proposals is based on the position set out in Reagan's 9 May program speech. You don't need a computer to see how totally one-sided this position is. The President placed the main emphasis on the reduction of warheads and launch installations for land-based ICBM's, of which the USSR has more. The reduction would affect submarine-launched ballistic missiles to a much smaller extent -- in this case the United States has nearly three times as many warheads as the USSR. Washington intends, at the first stage of the talks, to leave aside the question of heavy bombers carrying nuclear weapons, in which the United States has a multiple superiority over the Soviet Union, and also that of cruise missiles. If this plan is implemented our country's strategic potential would be 1/3 of the U.S. potential in terms of the number of nuclear warheads.

On top of that, if Washington's plans were implemented the way would remain open for the deployment of the most destabilizing new systems -- the MX ICBM, the Trident I and Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missiles, B-1B heavy bombers and long-range cruise missiles. Numerous U.S. experts, politicians and legislators have heavily and justly criticized Reagan's plan as being geared to achieving military superiority over the USSR and therefore totally unrealistic.

On the eve of the talks official Washington changed the tone of public statements somewhat. It started using the word "equality." U.S. delegation head E. Rowny announced: "Equality is the slogan at every level in relations to every system on which we are holding talks and to all systems under discussion at the negotiating table." But there is not a hint of any departure from the proposals announced on 9 May which are unequal vis-a-vis the Soviet side. Is it an accident that when Washington figures talk about "equality" they say nothing about the identical security for the sides? Yet the fundamental principle without whose unswerving observance no mutually acceptable accord can be reached was formulated clearly and precisely a long time ago (and the U.S. side agreed with it): equality and identical security. A just agreement can be formulated only by not upsetting the military balance between the USSR and the United States and by strictly taking into account each side's legitimate security interests.

It cannot be said that Washington has tried to create an atmosphere conducive to the start of important talks. Remember that the atmosphere was by no means optimistic when the SALT I talks opened in Helsinki in November 1969; it was a long time before the U.S. delegation adopted a more constructive position. U.S. diplomacy also resorted to long delays during the elaboration of SALT II. The future will tell whether Washington adopts a more realistic position at the present talks.

A Duel Across Oceans

Addressing the British Parliament recently, President Reagan announced a "crusade" against communism and promised to endeavor to "leave Marxism-Leninism in the ashpit of history." Yet another subverter of scientific socialism -- how many have there been! In accordance with British ceremonial it was people from the past who stood behind the President -- yeomen, palace guards dressed in medieval red coats and stockings and carrying halberds....

But in these summer months we are again seeing confirmation of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific accuracy of its tenets on the further deepening of the general capitalist crisis, the exacerbation of interimperialist contradictions and the futility of attempts to halt social progress.

A report compiled by UN experts has just been published. It states that the general recession in the developed capitalist countries "has no precedent in the entire postwar period in terms of its depth and duration, and it conjures up the specter of the very deep crisis of the thirties."

The oracles of capitalism held their tongues. "Specialists' forecasts promise no rapid solution of the problems," IMF Director J. de Larosiere complained. The recent Versailles meeting of the leaders of the big seven capitalist countries failed to formulate specific joint prescriptions for treating the West's ailing economy.

On returning to Washington after his trip across the Atlantic Reagan enthusiastically stated: "America has many friends.... We are not alone.... They are with us." This rhetoric now sounds ridiculous. For almost as soon as the ceremonial fanfares had ended a heavy crossfire started between the capitals of the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The current fierce duels were provoked by the United States. On 11 June it imposed extra duty on imports of quality West European steel, which was a blow to the crisis-hit EEC steel industry. The "currency war" is heating up. The junior partners' patience was exhausted by the unexpected U.S. ban (imposed without any consultation) on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for extracting and transporting gas by overseas branches of U.S. corporations and foreign companies manufacturing products under U.S. licenses.

FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt angrily stated that the U.S. decisions had been taken behind the West Europeans' backs, to the detriment of their economies. French President F. Mitterrand said that the U.S. "coercion measures are exasperating and dangerous for Europe." Common Market countries' representatives are seriously discussing the question of retaliating with measures to limit U.S. exports.

The disagreements between the allies go far beyond the framework of trade and economic relations. There are more and more signs that Washington's course toward military confrontation and its imperial ways are causing growing discontent on the other side of the Atlantic and Pacific. Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt states: "A considerable amount of the tension in transatlantic relations is due to the fact that the United States is clearly making a unilateral gamble on military force while the European allies... are still interested in continuing the policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union...." "Western Europe wants detente," says the Chicago SUN-TIMES. People in the Washington corridors of power have no wish to grasp this simple axiom, which is appreciated by a provincial U.S. paper.

The Scales Fall From the Eyes

In recent years imperialist propaganda has been assiduously telling the Near East peoples that the threat to peace and freedom in the region comes not from the West, not from Israel, but exclusively from the socialist countries.

The "Soviet military threat" formula has been repeated like the invocation from the story of Ali Baba: "Open, sesame!" Whenever the "U.S. military presence" slipped through an opening door somewhere, it was justified by citing the need to defend everyone against the old "Red danger." U.S. envoys tried to suggest that separate deals with the United States and Israel promise "everlasting peace." The Tel Aviv leaders were depicted as veritable winged angels: After all, they have given back Sinai to Egypt, and it is possible to get on with them....

Now the latest Israeli criminal aggression in Lebanon has opened the eyes of those who had almost been taken in by the propaganda fables. The scales have fallen from their eyes.

Bellicose Zionism and its patrons are infamously exposing themselves in full view of the whole world. The scale of the Israeli atrocities and violence astonishes even hardened Western reporters. Some 15,000 dead, over 50,000 wounded and hundreds of thousands of refugees — this is by no means a total count of the interventionists' victims. Western press organs, which until recently have forbidden even the slightest criticism of Zionist extremists, are seeing direct comparisons between the Israeli militarys' evil deeds and fascist crimes. The aggression against Lebanon "resurrects the ghost of Hitler's Reich," writes the San Francisco SUN-REPORTER. "Hitler in hell would undoubtedly be consoled by the fact that... his own methods have been adopted in Israel," the U.S. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE observes. And as if to confirm this remark, Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon proclaimed in the Knesset: "We have decided that the PLO should exist no longer and that it must be destroyed." Yet it is an organization which legitimately represents the Arab people of Palestine.

The Tel Aviv extremists would never have been able to go on the rampage like this were it not for constant political, propaganda and material support from across the Atlantic. The aggression against Lebanon is increasingly being called Israeli-American — and that is no exaggeration. Washington fully supports the interventionists' aims -- to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance movement, set up an "obedient" regime in Lebanon and undermine the independence of other Arab countries. At a meeting with senators in Washington Begin made it transparently clear that the United States is doing itself a favor by aiding Israel since this accords with U.S. interests.

According to former Senator J. Abourezk, the U.S. administration has given Israel a "license to kill" Arabs. The Pentagon is effectively using the suffering land of Lebanon as a test site for the most barbaric types of weapons — cluster, antipersonnel and phosphorus bombs, fragmentation shells and toxic chemicals. Many thousands of Arabs have already fallen victim to the new U.S. military equipment. Gen A. Yariv boasted at a press conference in Tel Aviv that aircraft in Lebanon had used U.S. bombs which are "exceedingly lethal."

However, if we look at the heart of the matter it is clear that, although the aggressor's forces have reached Beirut, Tel Aviv and Washington have failed to come a single step nearer to a solution of the Near East problem. Infamous "military successes" cannot disguise the political defeat of the American-Israeli course in the Near East.

Today the Arab people can see with the utmost clarity who their sworn enemies are. Those involved in the aggression are falling together into the ring of international isolation. They will learn more of the consequences of their adventurism when they encounter the growing rebuff of the freedom-loving peoples.

'PHYSICIANS FOR PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR' PANEL

OW020306 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0735 GMT 26 Jun 82

["For the Prevention of Nuclear War" program, moderated by Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, with U.S. participants Prof Bernard Lown of Harvard University, a cardiologist and chairman of the international Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement, Prof John Pastore, of Tufts University, and Prof James Muller, of Harvard University; and Soviet participants Academician Mikhail Ilich Kuzin, director of the Vishnevskiy Institute of Surgery, and Academician Leonid Andreyevich Ilin, director of the Biophysics Institute and chairman of the National Commission for Radiation Defense; Americans' remarks in English, fading into Russian translation]

[Text] [Chazov] Respected television viewers: Today television is giving us, Soviet and American scientists and physicians who have united in the international Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement, an opportunity to openly and honestly tell you about the aims of our movement, whose main idea is the preservation of life at a time when nuclear arms are developing on a gigantic scale and when there is a threat of an outbreak of a nuclear catastrophe.

I would like to introduce the participants in our discussion, our guests: Prof Bernard Lown of Harvard University, a cardiologist and chairman of the international Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement; Prof John Pastore of Tufts University in Boston; and Prof James Muller of Harvard University; and the Soviet participants Academician Mikhail Ilich Kuzin, director of the Vishnevskiy Institute of Surgery, and Academician Leonid Andreyevich Ilin, director of the Biophysics Institute and chairman of the National Commission for Radiation Defense.

Dear Bernard, maybe you will say a few words to introduce our movement and its participants? [last sentence in English]

[Lown] My colleagues and I are privileged and delighted to be able to address the people of the Soviet Union in this completely uncensored and unrehearsed television program. First I would like to express gratitude to Academician Chazov, my old friend

Yevgeniy -- I don't think he is very old, it is simply that our friendship is of long standing. Despite the fact that he is very busy at the congress of cardiologists which he is heading and which is being attended by 4,500 foreign participants from more than 60 nations, Chazov considers the present topic so vitally important that he found the time and opportunity to take part in this television program.

All six of us sitting at this table are linked by a bond of enduring friendship because we know that we need each other in order to help solve the problem of preventing the threat of death and destruction -- the death of our families, our children, our culture, our countries and the very civilization of this planet; that is, everything that is dear to any human being. The multiplying stocks of nuclear weapons with their enormous destructive force threatens all mankind with destruction. Our lives hinge on the ever-accelerating arms race. This war without winners threatens all of us, as well as the ecological conditions on the planet.

The activities of physicians are based on the realization of the fact that the main threat to mankind's health is nuclear war. It is the number one task in protecting health, and it is a common threat which can be called a deadly epidemic which can be overcome only by preventing it. This conclusion, at which I arrived some time ago, forced me to write to my good friend, with whom I had collaborated for many years in the sphere of cardiology. Our common research on the reasons for sudden death contributed to our joint work, and in the long run it became clear to us both that the main reason for sudden death is not cardiac illness but the nuclear danger.

You immediately replied by writing that yes, in fact, we should cooperate in this field. Later we met in Geneva just 2 and 1/2 years ago. Of course, you remember this.... [interrupted]

[Chazov] Yes, I remember. Kuzin and Ilin were there too. [in English]

[Lown] Yes, I remember, Kuzin, Ilin and you were there as well as other colleagues. For 2 days we discussed these questions and reached mutual understanding; and if governments could manage to reach agreement just as successfully as we physicians managed to do we would all live in a more tranquil world.

So, from a small seed which we planted a mighty movement has sprung up in only 2 years. Today it unites 30,000 medical people from various countries. I am sure that by the next congress physicians from an even greater number of countries will join our ranks.

[Chazov] Yes, yes, of course. I would like to say that all of us people with different political and religious views and nationalities were attracted to this movement by a desire to preserve life on Earth. But everybody probably came to this decision in a different way. When we speak of nuclear war we always recall Hiroshima and Nagasaki, because these were the first tests of nuclear weapons and the first horrors of these weapons. And I know that Professor Pastore was engaged with this problem, and I think that maybe he could tell us how he came to join our movement and what drew him to us.

[Pastore] Thank you very much. You are right, I joined this movement as a result of having worked on the commission investigating the victims of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombing. This investigation was a joint medical project of the U.S. and Japanese Governments. We studied the long-term consequences of radiation exposure and ways to treat them.

We have a short film which describes what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I would like to show it now. [2-minute film begins]

[Unidentified voice] With a small bomb. [in English]

[Pastore] The bomb exploded over Hiroshima was 12.5 kilotons, while the bomb which exploded over Nagasaki was 22.5 kilotons. In both cases the explosion occurred in the atmosphere and therefore there was negligible radiation fallout. A nuclear explosion on the ground causes a greater radioactive fallout.

Here you see Hiroshima several days after the atomic bombing. The city suffered considerably despite the fact that only one bomb was exploded. This entire square was filled with buildings, shops and hospitals. The picture of destruction is indeed complete. These shadows on the roadway were left by people who were vaporized at the time of the blast.

All medical facilities in both cities were practically completely knocked out. Besides, up to 80 percent of the doctors and nurses died. The remaining hospitals were quite primitive and the medical personnel themselves felt just as bad as their patients. Many children received burns, and the number of casualities in both cities amounted to about 100,000. They include those who died instantly and about as many who died over the next few months, mostly from burns and subsequent infections.

Here you see the marks a person's clothes left on his body and here a person is receiving aid for his burns. Doctor Kuzin will speak in more detail about this problem. Now you see a person with severe facial burns, and this is a hospital in Nagasaki. Before the explosion 1,100 physicians and nurses worked here, of whom 892 died from the blast. [end film]

I think all the participants in our physicians' movement clearly understand that in the case of an atomic war the medical services will hardly be able to render effective assistance because both the physicians and hospitals will be destroyed.

[Chazov] This was the experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

[Lown] I would like to turn to another important question: Two factors exist which in our opinion inevitably lead to nuclear war. John said that the power of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima was only 12.5 kilotons, and it was carried by one aircraft. But we must keep in mind that in terms of its destructive force it equaled the bombs of thousands of aircraft of World War II. We now talk about megatons -- a thousand times more than a kiloton. The arsenals of both great powers now include 50,000 bombs.... [interrupted]

[Chazov] A million bombs like the ones which destroyed Hiroshima.

[Lown] What, in fact, we are saying is that there is an aggregate firepower equal to 1 million Hiroshimas. To give some idea of the size of this destructive force I could cite as an example World War II, which is so well known to the Soviet people. The power of the weapons used during World War II equals around 3 to 4 megatons. Today's firepower is 5,000 times greater. If every hour the firepower equal to that of the firepower of World War II were released this process could continue uninterruptedly for 200 days, morning, noon and night. That is how long this bombardment would continue.

For us physicians this is like a cancer cell. I have in mind the continuing arms race which is growing because it has been genetically programmed to do so because it has to grow. These enormous arsenals of weapons prepare the ground for a nuclear catastrophe.

[Chazov] I think that one of the tasks of our movement was to study on the basis of accurate scientific data the possible medical consequences of this war. I think that we will ask Academician Ilin, who as you know was specially engaged with these questions with a group from our movement, to maybe share some of his information and some of his impressions and concrete scientific information on this question.

[Ilin] Thank you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich. Well, now I would like to immediately stress that the doctrine of so-called limited nuclear war is, according to my profound conviction, nothing other than jeering at common sense. In fact the logic of a contemporary military conflict with the use of nuclear, rather thermonuclear, weapons is such that should a limited war erupt anywhere it will inevitably and immediately turn into an all-out thermonuclear catastrophe.

[Muller] Talking about a limited nuclear war is equivalent to talking about a box of dynamite in which only the top one-third will explode, while the remainder will remain untouched. Of course this is impossible. If there is a nuclear war it will be a universal and total nuclear war.

[Chazov] Please, you may continue. [pointing to Ilin]

[Ilin] As you know, there is no shortage abroad of the most diverse scenarios of possible nuclear wars, including the use of massive nuclear strikes.

I would like to draw the attention of our television viewers and of those of us sitting here to the fact that we must take some version of a nuclear attack as a point of departure. So as a basic we took the U.S. scenario which was published in 1975 in the special account of a group of American specialists called "The Long-Term Global Effects of a Massive Use of Nuclear Weapons."

It was assumed in the framework of this scenario, that in the event of a nuclear conflict between the two opposing sides -- we have in mind the United States and the Soviet Union -- an exchange of nuclear strikes, each of great power, would occur on the order of a sum of 10,000 megatons. Besides, these strikes would be delivered in a zone restricted within latitudes 30 and 60 degrees north. Well, so that our television viewers have the opportunity to imagine, at least in general terms, what this total capacity of 10,000 megatons means, I would like to give one concrete example: The power of 10,000 megatons is equivalent to 800,000 - I repeat 800,000 - bombs such as the one which on the morning of 6 August 1945 destroyed and reduced to ashes the Japanese city of Hiroshima, about which my colleague Doctor Pastore spoke with such great interest.

Now we are taking all these circumstances into consideration, as well as the fact -- and not an unimportant fact -- that our second congress which recently ended in Cambridge basically had as its aim the discussion of the possible consequences of a thermonuclear -- a possible global thermonuclear -- conflict for the population of the European Continent. So in answering your question, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, I would like to assess, taking advantage of the premises used as a point of departure in the American scenario, what could happen to the population of the European Continent in the event that the aggregate sum of the nuclear strikes on the territory of Europe amounted to only 10 percent of the power which was mentioned in the American scenario, which was 10,000 megatons.

We proceeded from the understanding that the European Continent extends -- and we were not making any new discoveries -- from the Atlantic coast to the Ural Mountains. [Ilin stands and points at a map of Europe] We arbitrarily, quite arbitrarily, without regard to any state borders, divided the continent correspondingly into five regions. Now this particular scenario was as follows:

It was assumed that half of the thermonuclear explosions, about 500 nuclear bombs, each one of great power, were detonated over 500 of the largest cities of Europe, those with a population of more than 100,000. The remainder, that is the other half of the thermonuclear bombs, 500 nuclear bombs each of 1 megaton power, were exploded at ground level evenly all over the territory of the European Continent [byli ravnomerno vzorvany v ramkakh nazemnykh variantov vot nad vsey territoriyey yevropeyskogo kontinenta].

Now finally I would like to describe the main assessments.... [interrupted]

[Chazov] The medical consequences.

[Ilin] Medical consequences which I will finally now demonstrate for you. I would only like to point out to the television viewers and my colleagues who are sitting here that on the basis of our calculations we received estimates concerning only direct exposure and the death of people from the four harmful effects of nuclear weapons: the shock wave, the light and heat flash, instantaneous penetrating radiation and the so-called radioactive fallout, which is highly radioactive after ground nuclear or thermonuclear explosions.

I must say that here we did not calculate, and in theory at present we cannot scientifically quantitatively calculate, the so-called indirect effects of nuclear war associated with a sharp deterioration in the quality of medical aid, urban life, epidemic diseases.... [interrupted]

[Chazov] Now this is another question and we will be discussing it.

[Ilin] Yes, and an increase in (?symptomatic) diseases and so forth. This is why the data being presented right now is essentially the lowest limit of the real range of estimates.

Now this diagram [stands and points to following diagram] shows the expected number of casualties in the population of the European Continent as a result of nuclear strikes having an aggregate power of 1,000 megatons:

Characteristics of Nuclear Bursts

Factors affecting the population (million people)	Killed	Affected	Total casualties
Direct effect of 500 air bursts carried out over major cities	97.7	57.5	155.2
Effect of radioactive fallout from ground bursts in cities targeted for air bursts	14.8	14.2	29.0
Direct effects of 500 ground bursts in their impact area	2.3	3.4	5.7
Effect of radioactive fallout from 500 nuclear ground bursts	52.9	70.9	123.8
Total losses among the population	167.7	146.0	313.7

I would like to draw your attention to the resulting figures. Obviously nearly 314 million Europeans would be casualties of such a hypothetical thermonuclear strike. This is roughly half of the 671 million total population of Europe. Some 100 million people will be killed almost instantaneously; 68 million people will die within 1 or a maximum of 2 months as a result of deadly radioactive irradiation.

Children, adults and old people, healthy and ill people, pregnant women and the unborn infants in their wombs will find themselves victims of the flames of nuclear war.

[Chazov] If we put it this way, Leonid Andreyevich, then life in Europe itself would be put in doubt in the event of such a nuclear conflict.... [interrupted]

[Ilin] Undoubtedly.... [interrupted]

[Chazov] And.... [interrupted]

[Ilin] The overall number of stricken -- that is, wounded, burned and those suffering from radiation sickness -- will total something on the order of 150 million people.

[Chazov] Now all I wanted to say was that the same calculations are also available in relation -- the thing is that if a nuclear war starts or a nuclear catastrophe erupts over the world then, as we already showed at the first congress, there will be no place in America or in Europe which will not suffer, and all these calculations which we have cited are also known in relation to other countries of the world as well. In particular we spoke at that time about the United States, about the United Kingdom and so forth.... [interrupted]

[Ilin] All these figures can easily be extrapolated to the United States.

[Chazov] Yes, just a moment, Bernard. [sentence in English] You know I would like to say that among us is a person with an unusual destiny. We have not seen, with the exception of this person, all the horrors of war as he has seen them. Mikhail Ilich has seen three wars. He saw death and destruction, and today he is working on the problem of burns, about which we have spoken, and of course he can probably say something about his impressions of what medicine can do in these conditions on the basis of his past experience. And maybe we should give him the floor.

[Several voices] Yes, right.

[Kuzin] Thank you. In order to talk about medical assistance during any war we must always take into consideration the number of casualties and what our conditions are -- namely, the number of medical workers, medicines, hospitals and hospital beds and so forth. If we proceed from a total war only in Europe, 150 million casualties, it is all hard to conceive, it is unimaginable, the reason of a physician, the intelligence of any person cannot imagine that in a period of several days or during 1 day such a huge number of casualties needing medical assistance could appear on the European Continent.

If we talk of assistance, then of course we must, well, must correlate this with who will render this assistance? If there will be 150 million casualties needing assistance then the number of people who will be in condition to render it will be less, only 100 million, because of the 314 million [as heard] people remaining unharmed two-thirds will be old people, children and women incapable of offering assistance. Therefore we must expect that 100 million Europeans must offer assistance to more than 150 million casualties. This is impossible. Therefore the situation will be extremely difficult. Second, 78 percent of the physicians will be annihilated, as Doctor Pastore noted from the experience of Hiroshima. Further, hospitals will be destroyed. Further, stocks of medicines -- all this creates extraordinary difficulties for rendering medical assistance.

You will agree with me, Bernie, as a specialist in sudden death and a cardiologist, in most cases this assistance will probably be on the most primitive level -- the application of bandages or other procedures. It will be difficult to render assistance as can be done in peaceful conditions. You see, among the number of casualties approximately 20 percent will be suffering wounds and burns and will need antishock treatment, such as blood transfusions, blood substitutes and antibiotics, and we will have much too little of all of this. You see, if we again extrapolate, John, on Hiroshima, then the need for blood there was greater than the annual production of blood in the United States. In other words, the United States produced less blood than was needed in Hiroshima during the period when... [interrupted]

[Chazov] If we approach this practically, you probably have such figures.... [interrupted]

[Lown] I would like to comment. [in English] A number of years ago we carried out analyses on a hypothetical nuclear strike on Boston. Out of 2,875,000 residents, 1 million would have died immediately, 1 million would have been fatally injured and 500,000 would have been injured but would have survived. However, as far as physicians were concerned, in other words, of the 6,500 physicians, only 10 percent would have lived.

We calculate that if each physician spent only 10 minutes on each patient, and this in itself is an absurd proposition, he would only be able to see the same patient again after 12-14 days. This is on the condition that he worked 20 hours a day. This is, as you have already said, under conditions when there is no blood, no X-rays, no diagnostic equipment and no means of communication.

Allow me to cite an example: A burned child was admitted to a Boston hospital. This burned child -- and there would be very many of them in the event of a nuclear strike -- had burns over 70 percent of his body. It was necessary to inject this child with concentrated red blood corpuscles, thrombocytes, albumin, frozen plasma and antibiotics. It took two teams of physicians working 12 hours a day a whole year to ensure that this child could survive, and at last, look at what medicine has been able to achieve -- a miracle of medicine -- the child is alive, although he is maimed.

[Chazov] Of course, this is horrible. [in English] Very dangerous.

[Lown] But, you see, all this cost $300,000, and a whole year of treatment was required. However, in the event of a nuclear strike on a city, the number of people suffering from burns would be 50 times greater than the number of beds in U.S. hospitals allocated for the treatment of burns. All this could reach such monstrous proportions that even those who think about the possibility of nuclear war have never given this any thought. Medicine will simply not be in a position to render the necessary assistance. Because nuclear war makes doctors irrelevant. [in English, not translated into Russian]

[Chazov] Bernie, I think that another question should be brought up: This question touches on the human psyche, a question touching on the possibility of making a mistake. [sentence in English, fading into Russian translation] You see war may begin not only from malicious intent. I know, Jim, that you have such data, and possibly it is not simply, but some sort of mistake, a psychological or a technical mistake which may give rise to those horrors which we have just described. [sentence as heard] It is difficult to grasp, especially for our television viewers in our countries, and perhaps many don't even realize what could occur. Well, you know. Please, perhaps you'll tell us.

[Muller] I think that when the majority of people ponder the horrors which we have just discussed, they are inclined to think that this will never happen, in other words, that nobody will ever press the button. A real danger exists that a nuclear war will break out, and we have reasons to discuss this question in all seriousness. We have medical grounds for such assumptions. I have in mind the accidental beginning of nuclear war, and when one begins to ponder on this then one immediately remembers the enormous arsenal of nuclear weapons. There are now 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world, and they are controlled by computers. Every doctor who works in a hospital knows that computers cannot be trusted, and that when a computer tells us that a patient's potassium level reaches 20, then in this event physicians say: The computer has lied again.

Many of us have had sad experiences with computers, yet these computers are used in the control of nuclear forces. So a computer's mistake may lead to the beginning of nuclear war; a human may also begin a nuclear war by mistake.

[Chazov] Such mistakes have occurred.

[Muller] Yes, there have been. [in English] It has now been reported officially that 150 such mistakes connected with computers have occurred. More than 150 mistakes, in the course of only 18 months, in the computer systems of nuclear weapons arsenals. Of course, not only computers make mistakes, people do, too. However, a mistake with nuclear weapons could wipe us all from the face of the Earth.

Yet another problem exists connected with disturbances of the human psyche. We physicians treat people for alcoholism, drug addiction or various psychoses and schizophrenia. Such cases occur often, and usually they do not present any special trouble for us. However, there is now statistical information according to which every year at least 5,000 servicemen are removed from duty with nuclear weapons because of psychological disturbances. This includes drug abuse -- marijuana and heroin -- as well as people suffering from alcoholism. Just think of those people who are connected with nuclear weapons. They work deep underground and they have buttons on which the destiny of mankind depends. It is amazing that this figure of 5,000 has not become greater.

[Chazov] Jim, the existence of mankind is in one button in someone's hands.

[Muller] I am amazed that the figure is so small. Servicemen were checked by physicians selectively and the physicians discovered these disturbances in them although they already had access to nuclear weapons.

Thus, those who say that the world can exist indefinitely with the presence of nuclear weapons aimed at all areas of the world overlook one important point: Sooner or later a horrible catastrophe may come about. The possibility of an accidental war beginning is ever-increasing and it is increasing for three reasons? First: nuclear weapons are spreading to more and more countries, and possibly these countries are not accustomed to working with computers and possibly they will not have sufficient control over their operation. Secondly, the process of creating a counterforce, that is, aiming individual nuclear missiles at others, is developing. This reduces the time for making a decision. Did the computer make a gross error or is this in fact a nuclear attack? Thus the time allowed for making a decision is being reduced all the time. Third, finally, every new nuclear weapons unit we create signifies the availability of yet another unit which could malfunction, and the appearance of yet another crew to operate the missile. Thus, the world moves toward a situation where the risk level continually rises. Moreover, the time which we have at our disposal to reflect on and to think the situation over continually diminishes, because, when missile systems are aimed at each other, one has a choice: Either quickly take advantage of them or lose them.

Thus, our dependence on computers increases. We people become like puppets in the hands of the computers. We become puppets. Yes, we become puppets in their hands. We control computers and bombs. In fact, this is not quite the case. Soon people will lose control over these systems.

[Chazov] Man becomes the computer's hostage.

[Lown] Quite right. Digressing somewhat from the direction of our previous discussion, I would also like to point out that great debates were conducted regarding civil defense systems. Civil defense systems require large financial expenditures -- I have in mind civil defense systems in the event of nuclear war. It is quite obvious that shelters placed in areas affected by nuclear blasts will turn into crematoria. The atmosphere will be starved of oxygen as a result of violent fires and the accumulation of harmful gases. Moreover, an evacuation of the population was proposed. However, evacuation of the population is a senseless idea, because it is based on the assumption that we know beforehand where the bombs will fall, that we know the size of these bombs, and the weather conditions in the area, that is, the direction of the wind which will spread the radioactive cloud.

However, a question arises here. Can everyone be evacuated? Moreover, there are other negative aspects. Such calculations give rise to feelings of hope in people who think that security, nevertheless, can be attained, and in the final analysis such calculations become factors promoting nuclear war, and you know why.

[Chazov] There can be no victor in nuclear war, and nuclear war, we believe, is the death of mankind.

[Lown] But if any country begins an evacuation of the population, this signifies that it is preparing for a nuclear attack and thus may provoke a preventive nuclear attack. Moreover, evacuation of people is connected with extremely large economic expenditures. The United States, for example, will lose billions of dollars on this every day. This also urges on the beginning of nuclear war, and we physicians have come to the conclusion that the only way to solve this problem is the prevention of nuclear war. We physicians reaffirmed this opinion at Airlie House and at Cambridge, and the time has come to declare this openly.

[Chazov, in English, fading into Russian translation] Bernie, I would like to end on a different point.

[Lown] All right.

[Chazov] We still have a little time. The question is that today the arms race already -- we were talking about economic questions -- is placing a heavy burden on mankind.

[Lown] You know that the head of the United Nations, Perez de Cuellar, told us at a recent meeting that 40,000 children starve to death every day. Every day.

[Chazov] And another question, if we are going to talk, for example, about our medical issue: To liquidate malaria we probably need as much as the cost — half the cost — of one submarine, and malaria in the world would be eliminated. I know that you keep figures — I remember we discussed them with you -- figures on sudden death. How much is spent on the sudden death question and how much is spent on armaments?

[Lown] Yes. You know that I have studied this question all my life. The simplest calculations show that, worldwide, we spend approximately $2 for each victim of sudden death from heart disease and at the same time we spend 100,000 times that on weapons that may lead to sudden death. One hundred times more than what is spent on medical research. Right now, we could solve the problem which is the basic cause of mortality in the United States and the USSR. While we are talking, someone dies every minute in the United States and the USSR from heart disease and every minute, $1 million is spent in the world on armaments. Regarding diseases, many could have been eradicated by now. For example, smallpox has been practically eradicated in the world. And the sum of money which was required for this is equal to the cost of 5 hours of the arms race.

[Chazov] Of course, it is probably clear to any sensible person that if the money being spent today on the nuclear arms race were given to education, medicine and culture, mankind would blossom. It would already be at the zenith in everything.

In the first letter you wrote to me in October 1979, you played a joke on me, in a way, because I spoke of the dangers of nuclear war and you said: Judge for yourself, Bernard, nuclear war is already causing casualties. These victims are brought about through the preparations for nuclear war. Two hundred and fifty million people at present do not have a roof over their heads; 300 million are unemployed; 550 million are illiterate; 700 million do not have enough to eat; 900 million people live on an income of less than 30 cents a day and 2 billion people have no source of purified water, which is the reason for 80 percent of all illnesses in the world. I want to say that this is a disgrace, this is a scandalous situation.

You know of that WHO program which was proposed? It needs $300 billion so that the entire world population could have good water and hygienic conditions. So there you see what money could do. Just a moment Jim [in English].

I would like to say something else. So, we are discussing these questions, we are imagining the horrors of nuclear war and of a nuclear catastrophe. We can imagine perfectly well what could happen to our planet if a nuclear war breaks out. And we are telling the peoples of our countries, the Soviet Union and the United States, everything, frankly and honestly. But I know that some consider us to be Don Quixotes to a certain degree; in some circles we are considered to be Don Quixotes, what? Can we somehow influence people? I think that it is important that people realize this. They may not always be able to realize everything.

[Lown] Physicians are, by virtue of their profession, conservative. They make decisions slowly. Medicine is an empirical science and we are not people who try to keep up with fashion, we do not wear jeans or grow long hair. We look at questions thoroughly. Nonetheless, people in the medical profession are now expressing their opinions.

I would like to speak of what is presently happening in the United States. When physicians began to speak out 3-4 years ago, there were few who listened to them. However, now there are hundreds of thousands, and millions of Americans paying heed to what they are saying. A week or two ago in Central Park, New York, nearly 800,000 Americans took part in a march. And they were not representatives of rebellious groups in society -- among them were bankers, writers, physicists and representatives of all levels of the population from Alaska to Maine. Some 10,000 people came from Boston alone.

This means that questions which disturb physicians, and not only physicians -- these are the questions which we have just discussed -- force people to realize that their destiny depends on what they do now; what people do now will determine the fate of the world.

[Chazov] You told me that, when you arrived in Moscow, you decided to find out whether or not our movement was known in the Soviet Union. You asked a taxi driver whether he knew of the existence of such a movement. He told you everything about our movement.

[Muller] Three out of four.

[Lown] Three out of four taxi drivers in Moscow had heard of our movement. [general laughter]

[Chazov] So you see, I think it is easier for me to appear on television to tell people that we should struggle for nuclear disarmament, because our people have experienced war and know of its horrors, and of course they all perceive and know how we are casting our ideas into smoldering embers. All of this is perceived very acutely by our people. And I think that today's program, too, which is being viewed by millions of people in our country, is also peculiar, well, is in harmony with their interests, the interests of struggle against nuclear weapons and against nuclear war.

And I agree with you [pointing at Lown] that, probably, if all people understand as we do that deliverance of mankind, that if we now freeze nuclear weapons and then liquidate them, that then we would be saved; in other words mankind would be delivered. After all, we work as physicians, as those who abide by the Hippocratic Oath. But people are themselves realizing that they must struggle to ban nuclear weapons.

[Lown] When one stands on the edge of an abyss, progress stops; it does not make a single step forward and even turns back, and we physicians declared in Cambridge that the first step must be to cease all production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. This should.... [interrupted]

[Chazov] This was written into our documents.

[Lown] Yes, this should be accompanied by the adoption of mutually acceptable methods of control, and we all arrived at a unanimous agreement on this question. I believe that we physicians should particularly stress this point, because this position is the only reasonable one in today's world.

[Chazov] We consider that, well, I think that we have already revealed our position sufficiently in relation to the whole situation. I would like only one thing: that, as we conclude this discussion of ours, the confidence which existed throughout our congress also be heard, that the fatal inevitability of war does not exist. There is no fatal inevitability of war. Mankind can prevent it.

[Kuzin] That, after all, there are more reasonable people on Earth.

[Many voices] Yes, yes.

[Chazov] And this is the opinion of all of us. We see that more and more people are joining the ranks of those who oppose nuclear weapons.

[Lown] And if we did not believe, we would not be here. We are deeply confident that everything created by human hands can be controlled by people.

[Chazov] Dear friends, we have decided, respected television viewers, we have decided to conclude this meeting, this discussion of ours with an appeal of the American physicians to our Soviet people, the people of the Soviet Union and an appeal of Soviet scientists and physicians to the American people.

Now Jim knows the Russian language very well. It is very difficult for me to speak English but.... [in English] Please, I think.... [interrupted]

[Muller] In Russian? [in Russian]

[Kuzin] Yes, after all, he studied at the No. 1 Moscow Medical Institute and I think that you can do it well in Russian.

[Muller] Pardon my mistakes. [in Russian]

[Chazov] Yes.

[Muller, reading from notes in Russian] I had the opportunity to live and work in the Soviet Union as part of a scientific exchange program. I would now like to tell you about the thoughts which disturb people living on the other side of the nuclear abyss which separates us.

Soon after your country launched the first artificial Earth satellite, I began to study the Russian language. In 1967, I studied at the No. 1 Moscow Medical Institute and the rector of the institute at that time was Doctor Kuzin, who was already a well-known surgeon.

It turned out that later, together with Doctor Chazov and Doctor Ilin, Doctor Kuzin sponsored the establishment of the Soviet group of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. In 1975 the Medical Faculty of Harvard University sent me to Moscow to carry out joint research with Doctor Chazov in the field of new methods for treating cardiovascular diseases.

I arrived in Moscow with my family, and my children had the opportunity to attend kindergarten together with Soviet children. I know the suffering which befell the Soviet people during the war. Everyone with whom I studied in Moscow had lost somebody. I remember in Leningrad I stood by one of the common graves in which people who had died of starvation during the siege were buried. I cannot forget the small pieces of bread which were left on this grave.

I also know that the horrors of war do not live in the memories of the Soviet people alone. The Soviet people are concerned with the even greater threat of nuclear war. This threat exists every minute; even now when we are here, the nuclear missiles of at least four different powers are aimed at Moscow.

We Americans are equally concerned by the threat of nuclear war. When we put our children to bed at night we always experience a feeling of fear for their future. At a school in Detroit where my nephew studies, 75 percent of the senior class pupils declared that a nuclear threat hangs over their future. A huge demonstration for nuclear disarmament was held in New York on 20 June, as we have already said, in which more than 700,000 people took part.

Both in the West and in the East, people are gripped with fear and pessimism when they see how the world inexorably moves toward a nuclear catastrophe. But is this catastrophe really so inevitable? Maybe there is a force in the world capable of ensuring our children's survival and their children the opportunity to be born? I believe that there are forces such as this in the world. The very same technical progress which so unexpectedly threatened mankind with annihilation gives us broad opportunities to overcome this threat. Scientific and technical progress has helped to create a broad system for exchanging ideas between the people of all countries, and this should promote a positive change in the consciousness of all people. The deliverance of mankind depends on this.

The Soviet and American people bear a special responsibility for removing the threat of nuclear war. Fortunately, we have already demonstrated the possibility of joint work aimed at achieving this common goal. Doctor Lown, Doctor Pastore and I are participating in the work of the World Congress of Cardiologists, at which scientists from many countries of the world are jointly solving the struggle against cardiovascular diseases.

The friendly relations linking Doctors Chazov and Lown, two of the world's leading cardiologists, brought about the establishment of the international Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement. Russians and Americans struggled together against Hitler and today we should unite in the struggle against an even more frightening threat, the threat of nuclear war. This struggle is far more difficult than the struggle against Nazism. We must struggle against the accumulation of a destructive force which, on a limited scale, gave us security, and which now, in an unlimited nuclear scale, gives rise only to danger. With the appearance of nuclear weapons the direct relationship between the accumulation of destructive forces and the question of national security disappeared.

We who live on our planet at the present time (?must answer to) past and future generations of people. We must strengthen ties between East and West, which presently are limited and weak, and we must put these ties on a basis common to all mankind. This will help us lessen the danger which threatens us. We must remember that mankind is capable of not only destroying, mankind is capable of doing good, of loving and living in friendship and harmony. Let us then jointly affirm these humane qualities of ours. Let us continue life together on our small planet Earth.

[Chazov, reading from notes in English fading into Russian translation] Thank you very much. To the people of the United States: We American and Soviet medical scientists and physicians were united by alarm for the future of peace on Earth and for life on our planet itself. We may disagree in the assessment of many manifestations but we firmly adhere to a common point of view on one thing: Continuation of the arms race, and primarily in the nuclear sphere, threatens mankind with catastrophe. Never has the situation been so serious since World War II. Never have the mountains of weapons which surround us put such great pressure on the people, and ever more ruinous and refined means of destruction are being constantly created.

Nobody must remain indifferent to the premise that military force may continue to be the most effective political weapon in the future, that nuclear war is not only conceivable but even expedient in certain conditions and that victory can be expected from it. To believe even for a minute that nuclear war is normal and to believe that there is nothing extraordinary about it means to surrender to the discretion of those who want to turn our planet into something akin to Hell.

We physicians, who are loyal to the Hippocratic Oath, know by virtue of our profession what a human tragedy the radiation, radiation sickness, burns and wounds caused by a nuclear war would be. We believe that everyone has the right to know the truth about these real dangers. Everybody should know what really lies behind the arguments on plans to use nuclear weapons.

In a period of 4 years during World War II 20 million lives in our country were lost. We do not want a repetition of this kind of tragedy, not for ourselves nor for others. We clearly understand that a new world conflict, were it to occur today or tomorrow, would in just a few hours destroy entire nations and countries while life on earth itself would be in doubt. Do you know that the explosion of only one 1-megaton nuclear bomb over a city of 1 million people would immediately kill 300,000 people while 400,000 would require medical assistance with nobody there to render it? People would be condemned to a slow and painful death.

At the same time enough fissionable material for 50,000 such bombs has been accumulated in nuclear arsenals. Do you know that the explosion of only one 1-kiloton neutron warhead would create a 5-8 square km zone of totally fatal radiation? Yet, in terms of physical and other characteristics, its effect would be more profound and much harder to eliminate than in a nuclear bomb explosion.

Only irresponsible people can talk about the possibility of a limited nuclear conflict. After all, can the suffering of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki be called limited in any meaning of this word? And who after all can agree to being the one who is sacrificed? Nothing permits one to hope that the first explosion will not be followed by another one in reply and that an exchange of nuclear strikes will not occur until the nuclear arsenals are exhausted.

The outbreak of a nuclear war can be the result of malicious intent, of a miscalculation, a technical malfunction, or a fatal set of circumstances. Nuclear weapons are in themselves a threat as long as they exist. This is why all the people of this planet, regardless of nationality, religion or political viewpoint, must raise our voices against the nuclear arms race, against plans to use nuclear weapons, and against the very idea of the possibility of nuclear war itself. Nuclear weapons must be banned, their production stopped and their stockpiles liquidated.

We believe that reason must triumph and therefore we appeal to you with these words. Thank you very much, thank you very much, dear friends.

[Chazov] Thank you very much, television viewers. We hope that our work will give good results. Thank you very much. [Last sentence in English]

U.S., PRC 'WILD AMBITION' IN ASIA CONDEMNED

SK080852 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Station commentator Gen (Konstantin Uzhomarov) commentary: "The Struggle for Consolidating Peace in Asia Is One of the Fundamentals of Soviet Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] In Asia, where there are about 40 countries and over 1/2 of the total population of the world, many incidents have occurred in the last few decades.

After World War II, the aggression forces triggered many wars and armed conflicts in this region. The situation in Asia is tense. The Soviet Union's efforts to normalize the situation in this region have encountered Washington's and Bejing's policies which are hostile to the Asian people -- struggling for peace and freedom.

Because of the U.S. administration's indiscreet policy of settling by force complicated problems all over the world, the tense situation continues in Asia.

There are many U.S. military bases and military strongholds in Northeast Asia and the west Pacific. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing expansionists have tried to achieve their wild ambition in Asia.

An Indian monthly magazine wrote that the Beijing regime, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have waged an open struggle against the newly-emerging countries in Asia and have supported all antipopular regimes in this region. Recently, Washington and Beijing committed another provocative act. That is to say, Washington and Beijing have fabricated a Kampuchean coalition government composed of representatives of the Khmer reactionary forces headed by Pol Pot, who massacred almost 1/3 of the Kampuchean people.

This step is an open and violent intervention in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea, a sovereign state. The Soviet Union has pursued and is pursuing a policy of consolidating peace in Asia and promoting friendship among the Asian countries.

In a speech in Tashkent in March 1982, Comrade Brezhenv put forward a proposal for strengthening trust among the nations in Asia. In this speech, referring to the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, Comrade Brezhnev expressed the Soviet Union's willingness to restore trust in the Sino-Soviet border area. In the speech, he said that the Soviet Union has no territorial claims in China and urged resumption of border talks at an early date. Thus, the Soviet Union has tried to strengthen relations with Asian countries. The Soviet Union's proposal for resuming the Sino-Soviet border talks will contribute to strengthening peace in Asia.

RESPONSE TO CRITICISM OF SOCIALIST ILO COUNTRIES

LD071820 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 7 TASS -- A joint meeting of the heads of U.N. specialised institutions and the committee for coordination of the U.N. programme is being held at the Palace of Nations. It is chaired by the U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The U.N. secretary general and other participants in the meeting noted in their speeches that complicated tasks face the economic organisations of the U.N. system. These tasks are aggravated by the crisis condition of the economy of the capitalist world, the use of huge financial means and material resources for non-productive purposes, and, above all for the arms race.

Conspicuous against this background was the speech by the general director of the International Labour Organization Francis Blanchard who tried to protect the obviously abnormal state of affairs in that organization which is known to have lately become an arena of attempts of imperialist forces to launch an offensive against socialist countries, primarily Poland, groundlessly accusing them of some "violation of trade union liberties." In reply, the USSR's representative Yevgeniy Makeyev called upon the leadership of the ILO Secretariat to turn their face without delay to such acute and important problems of the present, as unprecedented unemployment in capitalist countries, the offensive of capital on the vital interests of the working people, struggle for peace and disarmament.

As to the attitude to the socialist countries, said Yevgeniy Makeyev, it is high time to put an end to inadmissible discrimination of these countries at the International Labour Organization, to change the obviously archaic order there. Because of that order ILO frequently serves the interests of monopolies, not of the working people.

U.S. REFUSAL TO SIGN SEA LAW CONVENTION CITED

LD081058 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 8 TASS -- The Reagan administration has refused to sign the international Law of the Sea convention adopted on April 30, this year, by delegations of 130 countries at the United Nations third Law of the Sea Conference, according to the newspaper Washington POST. The paper reports that the U.S. President took this decision following a recent meeting of the National Security Council.

As is known, practically right after the Reagan administration took office it has begun openly to undermine the efforts of many years made by more than 150 countries taking part in the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to draft this important international cooperation in the uses and development of the expanses and resources of seas and oceans. Early last year, acting on instructions from the White House, the U.S. delegation blocked the final endorsement of the drawn up draft convention. A year later, Washington declared that the draft, which had been concerted and agreed upon by practically all participants in the conference, did not "suit" it, made numerous "counter-proposals" and demanded amendments which were discriminatory against a whole number of countries. Those American actions were out of line with the opinion of most of the states and were, in actual fact, directed at redrafting the convention in favour of Washington seeking to protect the interests of U.S. transnational monopolies, which view the convention as a threat to their hopes for an uncontrolled plunder of the resources of seas and oceans.

Washington POST regards the current refusal of the White House to sign this important international legal document as a risky step which will isolate the United States in matters related to the tapping of the resources of seas and oceans. In the opinion of U.S. lawyer Leigh Ratiner, former deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation to the law of the sea talks, the Reagan administration's decision will mean a major defeat for Washington in the field of foreign policy, which will have the most negative effects on U.S. economic and political positions in the world.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES HAIG RESIGNATION, REPLACEMENT

PM071407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "On Haig's Resignation"]

[Text] Washington -- The sudden resignation of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig continues to agitate Washington. Some people are lost in conjecture, while others believe they have solved the riddle. Articles about this fill entire newspaper pages. But even the most extreme opinions intersect at one point: Haig's resignation was an objective reflection of the profound crisis in the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

According to the prevailing opinion, Haig's disagreements with the White House over two problems, Soviet-American relations and the situation in Lebanon, served as the immediate cause of his resignation. It is believed here that Haig was opposed to turning the screws too "tight" -- the total embargo aimed at wrecking the "gas for pipes" agreement. Reagan's recent decision on this was "implemented" against Haig's advice and in his absence. At first sight Haig's stand might appear somewhat unexpected, for he is an inveterate anticommunist and the author of the notorious phrase about things being "dearer than peace." But, as we have written repeatedly, the political positions of present-day Washington have moved so far to the right that even Haig has willy-nilly proved to be a "centrist." In addition, his "Atlantic" orientation should be taken into account. Haig was forced to reckon with the clearly expressed and very strong desire of West European capitals to develop business contacts with the Soviet Union, particularly in the sphere of energy.

Now about the situation in Lebanon. Here it appears at first glance that Haig and the White House are changing places: Haig seems an extremist who has given the Israeli aggressors carte blanche, while the White House, which is seeking to hold them in check, is "saddened" by the tragedy of Lebanon and "understands the position" of the Arab world. But such an appearance is very, very far from reality. In actual fact, what has happened is not a contradiction but an assignment of roles. The "dirty work" has fallen to Haig's lot, so to speak, while the White House indulges in a hypocritical game of moans and sighs after the event. The directors of this game maintain that Reagan was prepared to condemn Begin, but Haig "prevented" him. Blessed is he who believes, however. It is quite obvious that at the present stage, when Washington believes that "the deed is done," the White House is faced with the need to "save face" and influence among "moderate" and conservative Arab states. As a "scapegoat" Haig is a very essential figure in this dishonorable political gambit.

Of course, as has long been the case in the Washington kitchen, they could not manage this without personal squabbles. Right from the start Haig wanted to be the sole "vicar," as he put it, of U.S. foreign policy. It was not for nothing that he tried on the clothes of his predecessors such as Dulles, Acheson and Kissinger. But Reagan's chief aides at the White House and Pentagon chief Weinberger, representatives of the so-called "California mafia," were resolutely opposed to the self-styled "vicar." For a while the struggle between them proceeded with variable success. But after one more member of the "California mafia," former Judge William Clark, became Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser, the scales plainly began to tip against Haig. On returning from his recent trip to West Europe he bluntly told his rivals: "Either I direct foreign policy or I resign." The White House "suggested" the second alternative to Haig.

On accepting Haig's resignation Reagan at once contacted George Shultz, who was in London, and offered him the now vacant post of secretary of state. The latter immediately accepted the offer and just as immediately arrived in Washington on the Concorde superjet. That happened Saturday. Shultz went straight from the airport to meet with the President.

So far the new secretary of state has confined himself to a brief formal statement in which he emphasized that his views and those of President Reagan "coincide" but avoided any detailed elucidation, saying that he will "keep silent" at the present stage. The process of Shultz' confirmation by the Senate is expected to begin right after the Independence Day holiday on 4 July.

George Shultz is now 61 years old and is no novice in politics and business. Nor is he a novice in Washington's corridors of power. Shultz held a number of secretarial posts in the Nixon administration -- he was secretary of labor, secretary of the Treasury and director of the Office of Management and Budget. Shultz was a member of Reagan's "kitchen cabinet" in the transitional period, when the new administration was being formed. Moreover, Shultz was intended for the post of secretary of state. It is still not totally clear why at the last moment Reagan plumped for Haig. Recently Shultz was carrying out individual commissions for the administration. In particular, he was engaged in preparing the recent economic conference of the "seven" in Versailles.

On 26 June, somewhat breaking his self-imposed vow of silence, Shultz, who had become the 60th U.S. secretary of state, declared that he would endeavor to "bring peace to this troubled world." The world nowadays really is very troubled. And the chief reason for this is the foreign policy being pursued by Washington. Time and deeds will show how its new leader will carry out this promise of his.

GAS PIPELINE ON SCHEDULE DESPITE U.S. OPPOSITION

Party-Government Decision

LD071318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 July 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have approved the patriotic initiative of the personnel of plants and organizations of a number of ministries for commissioning the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod trunk gas pipeline on time, despite the discriminatory actions of the U.S. administration.

A decision has been taken on measures to ensure the construction of the gas pipeline as planned earlier. Gas will be supplied to users in this country in quantities specified by the 5-year plan and gas for export will be delivered in accordance with the contracts concluded, as of 1984.

Expert on Schedule, Parts

LD080230 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] A Moscow news correspondent has met with an official at the National Planning Committee and an expert on pipeline Vladimir (Kalinovskiy). We bring you the main points of the interview:

Vladimir (Kalinovskiy) said on the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe now under construction in the Soviet Union that it will be built on schedule. By trying to torpedo the project, a project so important and beneficial for the West Europeans, the United States only undermines its own prestige as a trading partner. Some time ago, the Soviet expert went on, we bought pipeline machines from the U.S. Caterpillar Company. They are excellent machines and we intended to make further purchases including some for the pipeline to Western Europe. Yet the American administration has banned their shipment to the Soviet Union. So now we make them ourselves. By 1985 we plan to build about 1700 pipelayers ourselves. They are not inferior to American-made machines and in some ways such as durability are even better.

As to gas-pumping units, they have been promised to us by the West European countries which will receive our gas. The rotors for them are manufactured by the American General Electric Company. The Italians and the French have bought four dozen rotors to fulfill their commitments before the Soviet Union. Yet under sanctions from Washington they failed to do that. At present, Vladimir (Kalinovskiy) said, the Soviet Union is about to start the production of gas-pumping units which will meet (?with our) standards. Originally we planned to meet our need for them by the end of 1985. We have now revised the plans and will complete the work earlier.

There is one more interesting point I'd like to make, the Soviet expert went on to say. Every move made by the Reagan administration to kill the project causes a torrent of letters. Thousands of Soviet people write in saying they are ready to help with the construction work. The Soviet Union has already been subjected to sanctions similar to the Reagan sanctions. Some 20 years ago the then chancellor of Federal Germany, Adenauer, banned the shipment from his country of pipes for the Bukhara-Urals gas pipeline. Nonetheless, we built that line just as we will build the line to Western Europe. If somebody has to count losses, it won't be us, but those who undermine international trade. The Caterpillar Company has already lost orders worth $90 million and the losses of companies exporting gas-pumping units will be much bigger, said Vladimir (Kalinovskiy) in conclusion.

CANADIAN CP OFFICIAL VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF071749 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] (Ilian Fiag), member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Communist Party Central Committee, who is currently visiting the Soviet Union, is acquainting himself with our republic. He has visited the Tashkent branch of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Museum and Kommunisticheskiy Rayon's political department. (Ilian Fiag) was received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee yesterday.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS PRC ARMS POLICY

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- "The stand taken by Beijing on the problems of curbing the arms race indicates that the Chinese leaders are playing up to Washington and often teaming up with it, pursues a hegemonistic foreign policy, a policy designed to work up international tension," Yuriy Kornilov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "As before, China turns down any proposals for improving the political situation in the world. There are continued calls from Beijing for achieveing military superiority over the Soviet Union. Beijing also encourages the United States line for raising the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and supports R. Reagan's decision on the manufacture of neutron weapons. The Beijing leaders are hatching plans for establishing a China-U.S.-Japan-NATO bloc so as to create a 'broad international front' against the Soviet Union and a certain 'structure of joint opposition' which presupposes not only parallel but also joint actions against peace and socialism on the basis of a so-called strategic coincidence of interest."

"In its striving to exploit contradictions between the two world social systems for advancing its own great-power ambitions, China is stepping up, above all, its policy in Asia," Yuriy Kornilov writes. "Acting in cooperation with the United States, it seeks domination over its neighbours and increases its pressure on the countries of Indochina. The Washington-encouraged Chinese hegemonists never cease their armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam. Washington and Beijing, which are directly responsible for the tragedy experienced by the Kampuchean people, are trying again to throw back Kampuchea into its bloody past. It was under their patronage that a farce was just staged in Kuala Lumpur to establish a so-called Kampuchean "coalition government" with Pol Pot's men playing the key part in it. Beijing is trying in every way to block the initiatives of Indochinese countries which want Southeast Asia to become a zone of peace and cooperation."

"The example of Pakistan to whom Washington assigns the role of a regional gendarme, clearly shows what is meant by the 'parallel' actions of the USA and China in Asia," the article says. "By the efforts of Washington and Beijing, Pakistan has been made a staging ground from which imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan."

TASS COUNTERS PRC'S ANTI-USSR PROPAGANDA

LD071642 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 7 Jul 82

["Inventions of Chinese Propaganda" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 7 TASS -- Chinese mass media continue waging a broad anti-Soviet campaign. They spare no efforts to discredit the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its Peace Programme for the Eighties. aimed at preserving universal peace and preventing a world nuclear catastrophe.

Running through Beijing's entire propaganda campaign is the calumnious ploy presenting the Soviet Union as the "main source of threat to universal peace" as well as calls to create a "united front of struggle" against the USSR. The ploy is made much [words indistinct] constantly in the public statements of Chinese leaders who call on the socialist countries to engage in a joint, with Beijing, "resistance" to the Soviet Union. The Chinese press piles up one anti-Soviet fabrication upon another, but at the same time it has issued no word of condemnation for the appeal of the U.S. President to embark on a "crusade" against communism, received by the world public with indignation.

Lately, the Beijing propaganda has engaged in massive attacks on the Soviet Union's proposal for preventing a nuclear threat and curbing the arms race, put forward at the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament. Beijing is trying to belittle the historic importance of the Soviet commitment not to use nuclear weapons first.

Engaging in a collusion with the reactionary imperialist forces and playing up to the U.S. administration and its propaganda machine, the Chinese propaganda strives to justify the aggressive foreign policy of U.S. imperialism. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO shows its approval producing in its pages Washington's assertions that the USSR still constitutes the main threat for the United States and that the latter must build its relations with the USSR "from positions of strength" not only in the military field but also in the field of diplomacy, politics and economics.

All this fully accords with the well-known Beijing propaganda ploy which asserts that the USA has adopted a "posture of defence" while its military might is inferior to that of the Soviet Union, a ploy which serves to justify the present bid by the U.S. administration to unleash a new round of arms race.

Even in providing coverage to the blatant Israeli aggression against Lebanon, undertaken with the direct instigation from the USA, the Chinese propaganda has managed to give it an anti-Soviet slant, white-washing the USA in the process, asserting that it strives to prevent "Soviet penetration" into that area of the world.

The Chinese propaganda also reserves an unending collection of vicious attacks for the Soviet Union's relations with Afghanistan and countries of Indo-China. All this indicates that Beijing still sticks to its anti-Soviet and anti-socialist stand.

IZVESTIYA ON PRC 'FLIRTATION' WITH W. EUROPE

LD072302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 7 Jul 82

["Beijing's Emissary in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jul (TASS) -- "The trip which Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, has completed to a number of West European countries, during which he visited the FRG, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain, was the latest stage in the development of dialogue between China and West Europe," IZVESTIYA writes today.

"Having proclaimed an 'open door' policy with regard to Western investments," the paper points out "China is displaying increasing interest in obtaining credits and subsidies from West Europe, suggesting participation in the reorganization of its industrial enterprises, cooperation in the field of power engineering and developing mineral deposits, and joint scientific and technical research as possible areas of partnership... As for the military aspect of relations between China and West Europe, it is definitely on the upturn. Thus, in the first few months of this year alone there has been an exchange of high-ranking military delegations with Italy, Portugal, Spain and France."

"Huang Hua's trip," the paper continues, "was a kind of summing up trip, specifying the fields of cooperation and drawing up a general political platform for the development of closer links between China and West Europe... In general it indicates that in its relations with the countries of West Europe, Beijing is adhering to its previous policy worked out at the end of the 1970's. This course is based on an anti-Soviet strategy, playing up to NATO's militarist ambitions and trying to exacerbate the situation on the continent. At the same time China is stepping up its efforts to derive maximum benefit from its partnership with West Europe, which Beijing sees in financial credits and subsidies, borrowing advanced technology, acquiring licenses, and buying modern arms. The Chinese flirtation with West Europe continues."

U.S.-PRC RELATIONS ON TAIWAN ISSUE EXAMINED

LD061920 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] American-Chinese relations which deteriorated with the U.S. sale of weapons to Taiwan will be clarified one way or another most probably this week. Actually this is not a new problem. Yet until recently Washington and Beijing, while improving relations, circumvented it. The dispute became open about 6 months ago. Now American journalists accredited to the White House and the Congress have learned that secret talks have been held with China in the last 2 months. The U.S. State Department has prepared two proposals which will now be submitted to the President for selection; both are vague. The first provides for the rejection of all long-term agreements with Taiwan for the sale of weapons, but without indicating specific dates as to the termination of the slaes. According to the second variant, the United States will undertake to reduce gradually, and eventually stop, the sale of weapons. American commentators explain the fine point which is that the second variant contains a firmer obligation for the United States finally to stop these sales. It is alleged that the proposals have been discussed by Chinese leaders during the recent visit to Beijing of U.S. Vice President George Bush; here you see him. The Chinese liked the second variant better. It has been reported that last week William Clark, the President's aide for national security affairs, conferred on the subject with 15 members of the Congress. Some objected to both variants. Now as a concession to Taiwan and its supporters, Washington intends to renew and extend some of the provisions of the old American-Taiwan agreement on the joint production of F-5E military aircraft in Taiwan. That is complicated behind-the-scenes bargaining.

I remind you that, while objecting to American logical arguments, the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of China, violating its sovereignty; and on a wider plane, it conducts the policy of two Chinas which is hostile to the Chinese people. Do these cunning formulas which were devised during the 2-month secret talks with Beijing, and in addition, the extension of the American-Taiwan agreement on the joint production of combat aircraft, do these essentially change anything in the U.S. policy? It appears that, as many observers believed, Beijing had only planted illusions about its obstinancy. It is very probable that in Washington they know what they are talking about when they say that in the near future agreement with Beijing will be expressed in the form of a joint communique.

PRC WRITERS' CONFERENCE IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD061056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A plenary session of the National Committee of the All-China Association of Workers in Literature and Art has taken place in Beijing. A number of Chinese leaders took part in the work of the session. As appears from the materials of the session, of which a speech was published in the papers, concern was expressed about the ideological-political disunity, cliqueishness and passivity which continue to exist in writers' circles. It was proposed to solve all problems by a course of theoretical study, in particular the study of the ideas of Mao. The complete inadmissibility was stressed of an utter rejection of the ideas of Mao under the pretext of mistakes made by him earlier. The need to revive and develop these ideas was noted. At the session there was a call for struggle against bourgeois liberation. The spread of bourgeois liberalization was explained in particular by the fact that the broad influx of foreign capital into the Chinese economy, in connection with carrying out the "open door" policy toward the West, had led to a great increase of bourgeois influence in China.

KISELEV ON SUZUKI'S 'NUCLEAR WEAPONS' REMARKS

LD071832 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 7 Jul 82

["Dangerous Ambitions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, speaking in parliament on Tuesday on the attitude to the problem of disarmament, assured the deputies that his government "will redouble efforts towards disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons." But on the same day, at the evening meeting he expressed the opposite viewpoint, declaring for the "use of nuclear weapons as a deterrent force" and asserting that this is of "very great significance from the viewpoint of ensuring the security of the country." In other words, the prime minister of Japan does not deny a possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in preventive purposes.

Such a dual approach to the nuclear problem naturally causes apprehensions, and not only of the people of Japan, the only country in the world which suffered from atomic weapons, but also of its neighbours. The natural question arises whether militaristic-minded Japanese circles seek to have nuclear weapons.

If one is to recall the three principles which determine the attitude of the Japanese peace public to nuclear weapons -- not to produce, not to bring in and not to have nuclear weapons -- then the United States has already violated one of the principles: American warships with nuclear weapons aboard frequently enter Japanese ports. Does not this imply the violation of one more of the three nuclear principles? No doubt that this is being done under the Pentagon's obvious pressure. Using the American-Japanese "security treaty", the United States has long been insistently demanding that Japan should increase its contribution to "defence of Western interests" in the Far East, that it should actively join the Pentagon's global nuclear strategy.

The Japanese public becomes more clearly aware of the danger of the course. A storm of indignation over Zenko Suzuki's statement rose in the country and in parliament. One of the deputies of the opposition described the statement as "the challenge to the people of the only country in the world which suffered from nuclear weapons." According to the newspaper AKAHATA, Zenko Suzuki's statement is a serious violation of the parliament's recent resolution on prohibition of the use of means of nuclear warfare. The newspaper warns that if Japan gets hold of nuclear weapons, this will be fraught with the danger of the country's turning into a theatre of nuclear war.

Those who subordinate the interests of the nation to Washington's diktat are pushing Japan onto the dangerous path. It is not difficult to guess that Japan's possession of nuclear weapons will not ensure its security, but, on the contrary, will make it a hostage of the Pentagon's adventurist nuclear strategy.

S. KOREA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS U.S.

SK042204 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The United States intends to extend full support to the South Korean puppet regime in a bid to continuously maintain a regime in South Korea that follows the United States. This was proved by the recent visit to Washington by Yi pom-Sok, new foreign minister of the Seoul regime.

In talks with Yi pom-Sok in Washington, the United States promised that it will provide various kinds of aid to the Seoul regime in the future, too. According to spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, the United States is interested in maintaining more solid and friendly relations with South Korea, which is playing an important role in its policy in the Far East.

The U.S.-South Korea talks in Washington are seen as proof of the aspiration of the United States to make South Korea an advanced base in Northeast Asia in implementing its policy of aggression.

Of late, various types of military equipment, including airplanes, tanks and new types of weapons, have been steadily introduced in South Korea. In addition to these weapons, there are 40,000 U.S. military troops and many nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. In this connection, observers feel that the White House will keep U.S. forces in South Korea permanently.

MOSCOW RALLY OPENS KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

PM071031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Solidarity Month"]

[Text] A rally at Moscow's Vladimir Ilich electrical engineering plant on 28 June was devoted to the start of a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a peaceful democratic basis.

Soviet people, it was pointed out there, side with the Korean people struggling to overcome Korea's artificial dismemberment. It was emphasized that the country's peaceful unification will lead to the normalization of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and contribute to strengthening peace and security in the Far East.

Chin Si-kun, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, participated in the rally.

Meetings and rallies will be held in our country within the framework of the month, and exhibitions will open.

SHITIKOV DELEGATION DEPARTS MONGOLIA FOR MOSCOW

LD021852 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow. It was in Mongolia on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Great People's Hural.

IMELDA MARCOS ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD071840 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- "The Soviet public attaches great significance to consolidating peace and stability in Asia, and it is determined to promote further relaxation of tension on the continent," said Zinayda Kruglova, president of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. She was speaking at a public meeting in Moscow tonight devoted to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of "The Philippines-the USSR" Friendship Society.

The meeting was attended by a prominent state and public figure of the Philippines, minister, Governor of Greater Manila Imelda R. Marcos, and Philippine officials accompanying her. Imelda R. Marcos arrived in the Soviet Union Monday as a guest of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Imelda R. Marcos, who is honary president of "The Philippines-the USSR" society addressed the meeting. "I visited the Soviet Union ten years ago," she said, "at the time when our countries had not yet established diplomatic relations. Today we note with gratification that Soviet-Philippine relations have changed for the better. The two states have established friendly ties which are constantly growing stronger thanks to the efforts of both sides."

"President Leonid Brezhnev," Imelda R. Marcos, said, "constantly comes out for the establishment of an enduring peace on earth. We, Filipinos, support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives expressing the interests of detente and disarmament."

IZVESTIYA SCORES ASEAN STANCE ON KAMPUCHEA

PM071509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vasilyev article: "Provocation Against People's Kampuchea"]

[Text] As already reported, a gathering of counterrevolutionary Khmer rabble has taken place in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital. It ended with the signing of an agreement on the creation of a so-called "coalition government." In addition to the leaders of Pol Pot's surviving followers, it includes former Premier Son Sann and ex-Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The chief aim of the newly formed "cabinet" of pretenders is neither more nor less than to replace the existing government in Kampuchea -- that is, the legitimate government which has now been effectively ruling the republic's entire territory for more than 3 years.

The organizers and ideological inspirers of this gathering -- Beijing and Washington -- have long been making efforts to knock together a "coalition" in an attempt to stop the internecine squabbling among the leaders of motley groupings of Khmer reaction. These attempts were particularly intensifed at the beginning of this year.

This has been brought about primarily by the appreciable strengthening of the positions of people's power in Kampuchea, the major successes in reviving the country's economy and the growth in the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. Against the background of these undoubted achievements of the Kampuchean people the situation in the camp of the counterrevolutionary host, notorious for the incessant squabbles among various groupings, embezzlement of public funds and pillage, presented a very pathetic picture. Concerned at this situation, which had also been exacerbated recently by the mass desertion of Pol Pot's soldiers, the United States and China began accelerating the formation of a coalition in an attempt to reanimate the clique of obscurantists festering in the Thai jungle and to lend it "respectability."

The purpose of such actions is obvious. For in the event of the final collapse of Khmer reaction the specious excuse for interfering in the region's affairs will vanish, and the "Kampuchean question" which is zealously being inflated by Beijing and Washington will burst like a soap bubble.

Proceeding from these motives, the U.S. and Chinese emissaries made Pol Pot's men, ex-Prince Sihanouk, who had been vegetating for long years in Beijing, and his former Premier Son Sann, who fled from Kampuchea along with American punitive soldiers, sit around one table in Kuala Lumpur. As a PRK Foreign Ministry statement published in Phnom Penh pointed out, "This provocative action, planned and implemented on the orders of American imperialists and Beijing hegemonists, has the aim of undermining the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains and preventing the implementation of progressive transformations in the republic and totally contradicts the fundamental interests of all states in Southeast Asia."

Serious concern is aroused by the fact that the ASEAN countries, which are objectively interested in a genuine normalization of the situation in the region, have gone along with the aggressive, provocative policy of Beijing and Washington on the so-called "Kampuchean question." In particular, a discussion of this "problem" was included on the agenda of the recent annual conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers.

Even the very fact the conference participants examined the so-called "Kampuchean problem" in the absence of representatives from the PRK constitutes gross interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs and a clear violation of the elementary norms of international law. Furthermore, this is contrary to the association's charter, which stipulates that it tackles socioeconomic problems and must not interfere in other states' internal affairs.

In this sense ASEAN's position not only undermines the basis for a real settlement of the problems of Southeast Asia and constitutes unprincipled following of the policy of Beijing and Washington, it also creates preconditions for further U.S. and Chinese interference in the region's affairs and the strengthening of their influence in that part of the world. Thus, the platform ASEAN has adopted in the long term may lead to these states' increased dependence on the United States and China. It is only to be regretted that the ASEAN countries still cannot fully realize this nor, incidentally, the fact that they are already being used as a tool in implementing the mercenary-minded plans of Beijing and Washington in Southeast Asia.

At the same time note must be taken of the growth of different sentiments among the ASEAN states' broad public circles, which are beginning to realize the pernicious consequences of a policy oriented toward the United States and China. Characteristic in this connection is a recent article in the INDONESIAN OBSERVER, which voices just concern at the fact that the Khmer reaction's "coalition government" knocked together through the efforts of Beijing and Washington may be turned into "an instrument for implementing Chinese designs on the countries of Southeast Asia."

The Indochinese states' desire to hold a constructive dialogue and expand cooperation in the region, which accords with the innermost aspirations of all the peoples of Southeast Asia, is meeting with ever-increasing understanding in the ASEAN countries. Only good will and mutual trust, equality of rights and noninterference from outside can lead to a genuine settlement of the region's problems. And there can be no other solution, whatever "coalitions" Beijing and Washington knock together.

INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER ON KAMPUCHEA

LD071850 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Ho Chi Minh July 7 TASS -- The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have stated that dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member-countries was the only reasonable way of relaxation of tension in South-East Asia, of turning it into a zone of peace and stability.

This is emphasized in a communique of the conference of the foreign ministers of the three states of Indochina, which ended in Ho Chi Minh today.

The ministers proposed that an international conference be held to discuss questions of the situation in South-East Asia. The conference should be attended by the countries of Indochina, ASEAN, Burma, which belongs to the region, five states which participated in previous conferences of Indochina -- the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain, and also India.

The document expresses full and unconditional support for the important initiatives of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and non-aligned states, specifically the USSR's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Discussing questions of the international situation, the participants in the conference firmly demanded that the United States and its allies should put an end to the arms race in the interests of relaxation of international tension.

Reaffirmed at the conference once again were the known proposals concerning Thailand, aimed at settlement of relations between the states of Indochina and that country, specifically the proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea dated July 18, 1980 on establishment of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai Frontier.

The participants in the conference noted that the presence of a contingent of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not pose a threat to any third country and was necessitated only by the interests of ensuring the security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

These troops will be withdrawn, provided termination of subversive actions by China and disarmament of gangs of Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries. As a gesture of good will, Vietnam and Kampuchea took the decision on withdrawal of a part of Vietnamese troops from the Kampuchea territory this month.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea believe that the presence of the Pol Pot representative at the United Nations is illegal and is detrimental to the prestige of the organization, and demand that the Pol Pot men be expelled from the United Nations.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which hold a principled and consistent line towards China, are firmly fighting against Beijing designs and actions. Meanwhile, they are ready to restore normal relations with China and reaffirm once again their proposal to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence and thereby make a contribution to the cause of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

[Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT on 7 July in a brief report on the Indochinese foreign ministers meeting adds: The ministers also discussed preparations for a summit conference of three countries of Indochina. Agreement has been reached to convene the summit conference next December.]

LAOS PARTY LEADER CABLES THANKS TO BREZHNEV

PM071431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

I express sincere gratitude to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee for the warm congratulations on the occasion of my reelection as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee.

The Third LPRP Congress was an important milestone in Laos' steady progress along the path of building socialism. We are firmly convinced that in applying our strength and knowledge, in conjunction with the help, support and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and friendly states, the Lao people will implement all the congress' decisions.

I note with profound satisfaction that relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and states are constantly strengthening and are proceeding to a qualitatively new level which has been conditioned by your special concern and attention.

I assure you that the LPRP, the government and the entire Lao people will continue to do their utmost to develop and consolidate our relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am taking advantage of this occasion to express gratitude to you personally, to the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people for the unfailing assistance and support for the Lao revolution. Together with all communists and all people who value peace throughout the world, Lao Communists and the Lao people rate highly both your activity aimed at ensuring peace and international security and also the struggle for the relaxation of tension, to curbing of the arms race and for disarmament, and for friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and from myself personally I wish you, Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, remarkable new successes in fulfilling the tremendous tasks of building communism.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

OLENICHEV COMMENTARY ON POLISH SEJM SESSION

LD072228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has held a session in Warsaw. Our correspondent Viktor Olenichev reports:

Economic problems were the main item on the agenda of the session. It is quite understandable therefore that the debates in the Sejm provoked great interest among the Polish public.

The development of the country's society and the life of every Polish family depends largely on the state of the economy and finances. The Sejm reviewed the preliminary results of the first half year. They show that the Polish economy is gradually beginning to right itself after the upheavals.

The output of coal in the first six months exceeded 94 million tons -- of which 13 million tons is for export -- which is a third more than in the same period of last year. More copper and sulfur were extracted. Positive trends are to be seen in other sectors. The figures for the half year once more confirm the timeliness and necessity of the energetic measures taken in Poland last December.

With the introduction of martial law, order and discipline returned at enterprises. This fact was noted in the debates. Chairman of the Sejm Planning and Budget Commission Zgibniew Gertych highly approved the support for Poland shown by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He stressed that the additional deliveries by the CEMA states of raw and other materials promote the steady work of Polish enterprises. Sejm deputies supported the government's policy of boosting cooperation with socialist states. The session roundly condemned the policy of the West. Washington and its allies, trying to hamper the normalization process, declared a financial war on the Polish economy. The deputies rejected this crude attempt at pressure on Poland, this interference in its internal affairs. Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski declared that the present situation requires the mobilization and unification of all society. Participation in the restoration of the economy, he stressed, must be the moral obligation of every citizen.

POLISH MILITARY JOURNALISTS' VISIT REPORTED

PM071425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests From Poland"]

[Text] Some Polish military journalists were in the Soviet Union for a few days -- Col A. Paczesniak, deputy chief editor of the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, Col J. Budzinski, acting chief editor of the journal ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, and Col E. Wojcik, chief of the International Policy Department at the journal WOJSKO LUDOWE. The guests familiarized themselves with the work experience of the editorial officers of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA and the journals KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL and SOVETSKIY VOIN. They visited the Leningrad Military District and inspected the historic sites and sights of Moscow and Leningrad.

The Polish military journalists were received in the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

KADAR THANKS BRAZHNEV FOR BIRTHDAY TELEGRAM

LD072124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. It expresses gratitude for the high honor awarded to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

I am especially grateful to you, writes Janos Kadar, for your warm and friendly words about our party, about the successes of the working people of Hungary in the construction of socialism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Brezhnev, good health, energy and fresh successes in your responsible work.

Comrade Kadar wished the Communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union successful implementation of the outlined plans [word indistinct] in the interests of the construction of communist society and the preservation of peace.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV CABLE TO LCY'S RIBICIC

PM071409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Ribicic:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and myself personally, I congratulate you on your election as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and wish you success in your activity in this post.

Taking advantage of the occasion I express confidence that relations between the CPSU and the LCY, which are of decisive significance for the character of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, will strengthen and develop for the good of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY and in the interests of peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF BCP DELEGATION VISIT

PM071445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by P. Stoyanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chief of a BCP Central Committee section, visited the Soviet Union 24-30 June in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

During their stay in our country the Bulgarian Communists had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee sections and at the Volgogradskiy CPSU obkom, and acquainted themselves with the work practice of a number of other CPSU party committees.

The delegation was received by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the talk which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere were K.M. Bogolyubov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

FOLLOW-UP TO JOINT USSR-FRANCE SPACE FLIGHT

USSR, French Press Conference

LD071342 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 7 Jul 82

["New Contribution to Science and Space Exploration" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has described the joint Soviet-French flight as "an important stage in the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes". He was addressing today a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen on the results of the flight.

The president of the Soviet Academy said that the Soviet-French experiment had been successfully completed. The joint crew had efficiently coped with the complex tasks and completely implemented the research programme. The programme included 14 experiments -- in space biology, astrophysics and material studies. The excellent implementation of the programme is a result of careful preparations for it by Soviet and French scientists.

Undoubtedly, the academician stressed, the results of this research are important for practical and fundamental science. Cooperation between scientists and specialists of the two countries can serve as a vivid example of fruitful contacts yielding great scientific effect, the press conference was told by Hubert Curien, president of the French National Space Research Centre (CNES).

The Soviet and French scientists, Hubert Curien pointed out, have worked for many years on the flight programme preparing unique equipment, in particular, in medicine. The results obtained in outer space will, undoubtedly, be of outstanding significance. Thus in particular, this experience will help France prepare its own manned flight. The CNES president spoke highly of the efficient performance of the crew in flight, their coordination and mutual assistance. He added that a warm welcome had been given to French scientists at Soviet research centres and at Baikonur cosmodrome. A meeting of scientists of the two countries has been scheduled to be held in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, in October. It is to sum up the results of the flight and prepare plans for the future.

The joint efforts by a team of five cosmonauts in orbit have proved to be exceptionally fruitful, the press conference was told by Vladimir Dzhanibekov, the commander of the Soviet-French crew. We received great assistance from the hosts of the "Salyut-7" space research station Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev. Jean-Loup Chretien has put up a wonderful performance in the outer space orbit. He behaved himself as a friend among friends, always ready to extend a helping hand, Dzhanibekov stressed.

Flight engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov told newsmen about the research experiments in orbit. There are neither rains, nor clouds in orbit. And hence our station was an ideal laboratory, a dream for astronomers. Constellations and galaxies were open to us for photography. We believe that the experiments we held will provide much new and interesting information, Ivanchenkov added.

I hope that Soviet-French cooperation in outer space will be continued, French researcher-cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien said. In space I found all I could dream of.

The French cosmonaut was particularly excited when flying over France, over Provence, where he had learned, and over his homeland — Bretagne. From cosmic altitude, Chretien continued, I could see the places familiar to me, the school and even the pier on the coast of the sea. I could see and feel that all due to my Soviet colleagues -- simple, sympathetic people dedicated to their cause. They generously shared with me their knowledge and know-how.

Questions of newsmen on prospects of cooperation between the USSR and France in the exploration of outer space were also answered by directors of the training programmes of Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Shatalov and director of the Space Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician Roald Sagdeyev.

Chevenement, Marchuk Telegrams

LD071644 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state, minister of research, technology and industry of France, addressed a telegram to Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, congratulating him in conjunction with the accomplishment of the joint Soviet-French space flight. The telegram says, in part:

"The return of the French-Soviet crew to earth marks the accomplishment of the unique flight in model conditions".

"Let me on behalf of the Government of France and from myself personally to express gratitude to you, and all Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians and workers who have contributed to making this complex operation a tremendous success".

"We have especially highly appraised the quality and the realiability of the space hardware developed in your country and the reception accorded to the French delegation and expert groups".

"France stands to gain much scientifically and technologically from the knowledge it acquired during the preparations for the flight and the flight itself". "This will strengthen the independence of our space policy in the years to come".

"The results of advanced research carried out in full aboard the 'Salyut' station surpass the framework of our state borders, and the entire international scientific community will be able to use them". "It is my ardent wish that our cooperation in space may continue to develop in the same favorable spirit in the future as well, in the common interests of our peoples".

In a reply telegram Guriy Marchuk for his part congratulated the French minister on the accomplishment of the flight which came as a new outstanding achievement in Soviet-French cooperation in peaceful space exploration.

On behalf of the Soviet scientists, engineers and technicians who took part in preparations for the flight and supported it, he noted the courage and high level of preparedness of the French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien, and pointed to a high quality of research equipment prepared by French specialists for this flight.

Guriy Marchuk expressed the conviction that the results of the joint flight will make a valuable contribution to the development of world science, further expansion and deepening of international cooperation and strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

U.S., USSR Space Plans

PM071019 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 3

[G. Dadyants article: "Peace or War in Space?"]

[Text] The flight of the Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-6 orbital scientific research complex continues. The attention of the world public and particularly the West European public is focused on it. For the first time, a representative of West Europe -- French citizen Jean-Loup Chretien — is on board the Soviet scientific research complex.

"For the first time in the history of cosmonautics," the greetings message from French President F. Mitterrand says, "a French cosmonaut has had the opportunity, thanks to cooperation with the USSR, to embark on scientific experiments of great importance."

Of course, the significance of the flight is above all scientific and technical. It is a question of an important stage in the Soviet-Frence space cooperation which has been in progress for a number of years now. "Since de Gaulle's government laid the foundations for this cooperation in 1966," Jean-Pierre Chevenement, French minister of state for scientific research and technology, told AFP, "it has enabled 24 groups of French researchers to carry out 138 experiments at a very high scientific level and has given French scientific centers the opportunity to take part in important programs of study of the planets and interplanetary space."

In this connection let us recall the cooperation in research into the polar thermosphere on (Kheysa) Island, the annual launches of meteorological rockets and laser probing with the help of a French solar cycle device, the use of Soviet electron guns and French instruments for measuring the characteristics of waves and particles and the French experiment on board the Soviet device sent to Mars. Laser reflectors made in France were installed on the Soviet Lunokhod devices....

It is not surprising that French journalists accredited to Moscow and others who came from Paris specially for the occasion note above all in their dispatches the high standard of the technical organization and efficiency of the work during the period of preparation for the launch of the Soyuz T-6 spaceship and the launch itself, and report in detail on the docking, the crew's working conditions on board the space complex and the medical, biological and other scientific and technical experiments, including those being carried out by the French cosmonaut on board the orbital station.

But this flight has another aspect -- a political aspect. The flight is taking place in a complex international situation, when the U.S. administration, trying once again to resurrect the cold war, is exerting crude pressure on its West European allies to make them curtail mutually advantageous cooperation with socialist countries, including cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. "The White House," LE MONDE notes, "clearly does not like the Soviet-French space flight, and if it had any means of exerting pressure (like those it is using to wreck the agreement on building a gas pipeline intended for the supply of natural gas to West Europe), there can be no doubt that it would use them."

Thus the political significance of the joint flight by Soviet and French cosmonauts lies above all in the fact that it marks the USSR's and France's desire to continue peaceful cooperation in space, as in other spheres, regardless of whether or not the White House likes it. The flight, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his message of congratulations to the international crew, symbolizes "the traditional friendship between the Soviet and French peoples and is a vivid example of fruitful cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space."

Can it be regarded as a coincidence that, while the Soviet and French cosmonauts are working on the orbital station for peaceful purposes, the American space shuttle Columbia is making its fourth test flight for the Pentagon's benefit? A military payload which the Pentagon has declared "top secret" is installed on Columbia. According to available information it is a question of a telescope and sensors intended to locate "enemy" rockets and space vehicles. This is a clear step by the Reagan administration along the path of the militarization of space. At first, shuttle-type ships are to be used to place military satellites in orbit, as well as so-called "killer satellites." Later it is planned to put laser weapons in space.

Can the world public, comparing the flights of Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-6 and Colombia, fail to wonder where the development of world cosmonautics will go next? France, the Paris press notes, has been banking for 15 years on active, peaceful cooperation with the Soviet Union in space.

Jean-Loup Chretien's flight is only the logical continuation of the longstanding joint work, numerous meetings between the two countries' scientists and the establishment of an atmosphere of trust, without which nothing can be achieved. But the United States is sowing an atmosphere of distrust not only on earth but in space, too, and wants to turn space into an area of military confrontation with the USSR. "No Secrets on the Soyuz Mission" and "Columbia's Military Secrets" -- those are the headlines under which LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS publishes reports on the two space flights.

We know there are people in France who would like to emulate, in policy, not complexes like the Salyut-7--Soyuz T-5--Soyuz T-6, but ships like the shuttle. To this end they are not above attempting, if not to hush up completely then at least to minimize the significance of the present Soviet-French scientific experiment in space. But in vain. We have seen how crowds of French people watched the launching of the Soviet spaceship, with the first French cosmonaut, Jean-Loup Chretien, on board alongside Soviet cosmonauts, on TF-1 and Antenne-2. We understand why, in Moscow's international press center, French speech seems louder than Russian at times today. For the Soviet Union, manned space flights are something we are accustomed to, but for France the "stellar hour" has come for the first time. And it is celebrating that hour not with the Americans but with us, with Soviet people.

KONSTANTINOV COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SPAIN AGREEMENT

LD031926 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The work to draw up the Spain-United States agreement has concluded. Our observer Yuriy Konstantinov writes:

The so-called bilateral agreement of friendship and cooperation expired on 21 May this year. The two sides then held five rounds of talks to agree on the new document. During the marthon talks Madrid officials repeatedly said that the United States is concerned more than anything about prolonging the lease on the four Pentagon bases and maintaining and enlarging the U.S. military presence on the Iberian Peninsula. The Spanish delegation reportedly said that the United States does not want to understand Spain's needs, above all its economic problems.

In the end the United Stats got what it wanted. After spending 1 1/2 months tackling the technical problems, the communique on the talks expressed broad satisfaction at the results.

Let's look at the final Spain-United States agreement. One of its clauses envisages a generous increase in U.S. loans to Spain: $400 million in military aid -- Washington is only giving the Spanish $15 million in economic aid. Everything shows that the Reagan administration is actively incorporating Spain into its military preparations in Western Europe. Spain will buy more than 100 U.S. fighter-bombers like those the NATO countries already have. Spain will buy helicopters, missiles and other war material from the United States.

One might well ask: Will the U.S. loans cover Spain's huge military expenditure? Vertical takeoff fighter-bombers alone will cost Spanish taxpayers a mere 250 billion pesetas. There is no doubt that the budgets for health, education and social services will be reduced. The weekly CAMBIO 16 says that the Calvo-Sotelo government intends to raise taxes, reduce unemployment benefits and freeze workers' wages.

The new agreement stipulates that the United States cannot install nuclear arms on Spanish territory. But, says DIARIO 16, this is not ruled out if the Spanish Government considers it to be in the national interest. Washington and NATO will have the chance to reach a favorable agreement on the installation of nuclear arms in Spain, and the Atlantic headquarters is planning for this. General Gontier, Belgian Army chief of staff spoke about this in Madrid: According to the representative of the NATO command, the installation of US nuclear missiles in Spain is strategically necessary because Spain is geographically not so far from the potential enemy.

On this the Washington POST writes: After Spain joins NATO it will be expected to agree to the deployment of the Atlantic community's nuclear arms on its territory. One has to suppose that the Americans will repeatedly remind Madrid of this -- and it will not only remind Madrid, but also take action. The United States has expressed satisfaction at the extended use of the four military bases in Spain, which the Pentagon intends to use as a bridgehead of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces.

Let's see what Spain gets from this new Spain-U.S. agreement: Nothing! Nothing more than a threat to its security and the prospect of being involved in NATO's and Washington's military preparations.

PORTUGUESE TRADE TALKS RESULT IN 'STALEMATE'

PM061121 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 19 Jun 82 p 17

[Carlos Fino dispatch: "Russians' Oil Will Continue Without Offsets"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- In broad outline and in an overall assessment, perhaps it can be said that the fourth session of the Portuguese-Soviet Joint Commission for Trade confirmed a certain pause in trade between the two countries.

One cannot truthfully speak of a deadlock, since the contacts and contracts are continuing at various levels, and Portuguese sales to the USSR have already exceeded in nominal value the amount reached last year (3.2 million contos). In addition, some prospects for 1983 are taking shape, and the Russians have made very clear their interest in Portugal's participation in terms of joint cooperation involving third countries (former African colonies especially, but also in the Middle East).

At any event, the session did not entirely unblock the difficulties of various kinds -- from political to financial -- which are preventing the volume and quality of trade rising to levels more in keeping with the two countries' respective economic potentials.

Stances Upheld

The Portuguese delegation, headed by Secretary of State for Exports Fernando Faria de Oliveira, arrived in Moscow equipped with the latest statistical data and determined to emphasize the need for the balance of trade deficit -- which has always been unfavorable, as is known, to our country, because of the imports of Soviet oil (which totaled about 700,000 tons in 1981) -- to be reduced.

In fact, these data prove that in 1981 the deficit in our balance of trade with the Russians reached the highest amount ever (3.2 million contos exported against 14.5 million contos imported), with a covering rate of only 22 percent, whereas in previous years it exceeded 30 percent in 1976, and in 1978 even exceeded 40 percent.

From 1980 to 1981, moreover, Soviet exports to our country increased by 85 percent, while our exports to the USSR increased by only 25 percent.

Proceeding from these data, and as it had already done at the commission's previous session (held in Lisbon last year), the Portuguese delegation maintained that the desired increase in trade must be accompanied by the USSR's commitment to reduce the balance of trade deficit substantially, by purchasing more from Portugal. In all the traditional lines -- our businessmen maintain -- exports to the USSR could rapidly double, perhaps with the exception of footwear, in which the potential increase is put at 20 percent.

In addition, Portugal also attempted to induce the Soviets to undertake medium-term commitments in a number of fields, with a view to bringing an element of greater stability into relations. These include ship repairs and tomato concentrate, for instance.

However, the USSR, whose delegation was headed by the experienced Aleksey Manzhulo -- deputy minister of foreign trade and the man responsible for the big contracts for purchasing meat and cereals from Argentina -- did not appear an easy partner.

At the outset the Soviets did not conceal their annoyance at the prospect that Portugal might not renew its regular oil purchases from the USSR this year. And afterward they stubbornly upheld their viewpoint that that raw material, in view of its essential nature, should not be included in calculating the balance of trade, since at any event Portugal will have to purchase it (with or without a trade balance) from other sources, perhaps without the same guarantees of stability and even offsets.

In addition, Moscow is showing itself very interested in diversifying its sales to our country, extending them from raw materials (which now constitute almost 90 percent of Soviet sales to Portugal) to machinery and capital goods, including more tractors, road construction machines, machine tools, medical instruments and naval equipment, as well as well as equipment for the textile industry and the food industry.

Final Protocol: Stalemate

The 2 days of talks, which included, in addition to those held at the Ministry of Foreign Trade important contacts at the State Committee for International Economic Relations (in charge of joint cooperation involving third countries) and at the crucial State Planning Committee, where a not very cheerful situation for the USSR in terms of foreign currency was delineated, were not sufficient for the difference in viewpoints to be surmounted.

Portugal seemed unable to guarantee with complete certainty that Petrogal [state oil company] will renew the contracts for Soviet oil, while the USSR refused to undertake a clear commitment to increase rapidly purchases from our country, with a view to a substantial reduction of the deficit.

Accordingly, the final protocol confined itself virtually to recording in a nonbinding manner both sides' wishes, postponing until later the surmounting of the difficulties which have arisen.

At any event, the protocol finally confirmed very clearly the need for the balance of trade to be improved, which can be regarded as a relative success for the Portuguese delegation. Moreover, Secretary of State Faria de Oliveira said that "despite everything, it can be considered that in the overall assessment the final results of this meeting were acceptable and reasonable."

FRENCH CP DELEGATION ENDS MOSCOW VISIT

PM051145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of secretaries of the French Communist Party organizations at major enterprises, led by M. (Fornachari), responsible worker of the French Communist Party Central Committee, was in Moscow 21 through 26 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The French Communists had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Moscow CPSU Obkom and the AUCCTU, and visited several of Moscow's industrial enterprises where they familiarized themselves with the activity of party and trade union organizations to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and with the participation of working people in enterprise management and the development of socialist democracy.

The French Communists noted the great significance of Soviet socioeconomic achievements for the struggle of the French working people for their own vital interests.

BREZHNEV WARNS REAGAN ON U.S. FORCES IN LEBANON

LD080946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul (TASS) — In connection with the sharp worsening of the situation in Lebanon, and especially in its capital Beirut, Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, for the United States to do everything in its power to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon, to halt the barbaric destruction by Israeli troops of Lebanese and Palestinian women, children and old people.

Israel is committing acts of genuine vandalism against the peaceful population in Beirut, and is destroying the city's activities. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that today not a single responsible statesman, not a single honest person on earth can remain unresponsive to the appeals of those who are dying in Lebanon at the hands of the Israeli invaders.

In connection with statements about the fact that the United States is ready in principle to send a contingent of American troops to Lebanon, Leonid Brezhnev warned the U.S. President that if that really occurs, the Soviet Union will build its policy taking this fact into account.

The head of the Soviet state expressed the hope that at this critical moment for the events in and around Lebanon, a feeling of responsibility and commonsense will gain the upper hand over opportunistic calculations, and that the United States will do everything in its power to ensure that the Israeli aggression ends, and that the actions of the United States and its emissary in the Near East will not serve as a screen for continuing aggression by Israel and the destruction of the Arab people of Palestine.

REACTION TO POSSIBLE U.S. MARINE PRESENCE IN BEIRUT

PRAVDA: 'Direct Interference'

LD080730 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Expansion of American Interference in Lebanon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- As is clear from reports, coming from Washington and Beirut, the United States intends to broaden its direct interference in the crisis situation in Lebanon, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. The White House has distributed a statement of President Reagan from which it is clear that the United States plans to send to west Beirut a contingent of troops out of Marines of the Sixth American Fleet, now off the shores of Lebanon. Judging by Reagan's statement, American emissary Philip Habib discussed the plan with the Israeli Defence Minister Sharon and also with some representatives of the Lebanese Government.

From other reports it is evident that the United States acting jointly with Israel seeks withdrawal from west Beirut of Palestinian organizations and paramilitary formations of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their dispatch to other Arab countries. An American military contingent is reportedly planned to take up key positions in the western part of Beirut.

The United States absolutely fails to take account of the need for Israel to comply with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council on a complete withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Lebanon. Moreover, it is maintained that after U.S. troops have been brought into the capital of Lebanon Israel will pull back its troops only 3-5 kilometers from Beirut which in effect alters nothing in the situation that has taken shape as of today. The Israeli military occupation of Lebanon continues. The aggressor is not withdrawing from Lebanon, attempts are being made to strengthen the aggressor and in the final analysis to supplement the Israeli occupation with U.S. occupation, the newspaper points out.

The President of the United States covers up his plans of interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon and the attempts at direct U.S. participation in the routing of the Palestine Liberation Organization by assertions that the U.S. military contingent will be part of the so-called multinational force. All this is concealed by hypocritical talk that the United States is doing so, the way they put it, to "save west Beirut" and "establish peace in the Middle East."

Can there be any talk about peace in the Middle East when the United States would like to legalize the Israeli aggression, the division of Lebanon, and the retaining of the occupied Lebanese territories by Tel Aviv?

From the course of events in Lebanon it becomes clear that the United States wants to use in its aims Israel's aggression and that the armed aggression was a planned and agreed upon action of Washington and Tel Aviv, stresses PRAVDA.

The dangerous plans of the U.S. administration lead to a further sharp aggravation of the explosive situation in the Middle East, are the cause of serious concern in the world. These plans give rise to anxiety of many American leaders, including in the Congress. It is not accidental that a parallel is drawn between the current events and the landing of American Marines in Lebanon in 1958, when the United States tried in vain with the help of force to impose upon the Lebanese people a puppet regime, obedient to Washington.

American-Israeli plans of further interference in Lebanon's affairs, which lead to a sharp aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, give rise to wrathful condemnation in the whole world. As is noted by the Lebanese press, "The readiness to send American troops to Lebanon", announced by Washington, is the most dangerous development of events which are taking place within the framework of the Israeli invasion and is a serious threat to the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon, to peace and security of peoples.

Zorin Discussion

LD072328 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Jul 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A report received today introduces a new and unfortunately an extremely negative element in the very tense situation existing in the Near East in connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. International news agencies have reported that the White House has issued a statement by President Reagan on the decision to land a formation of U.S. Marines in Lebanon. Thus, it is a matter of direct U.S. intervention in the military action in Lebanon. Naturally, the question on whose side and against whom the U.S. Marines will operate is not being raised.

The news agencies supply the following details: About 1,800 U.S. Marines located on 5 naval ships, protected by the aircraft carrier Forrestal, have been sent in the direction of the Lebanese coast. It has been established that two military transport ships have been near the Lebanese coast for several days preparing for a landing, and the other three ships have left Italian ports and are at present near the Lebanese coast.

Washington's official diplomatic cover, which is in crying contradiction with the norms of international law, is the U.S. leadership's statement to the effect that the U.S. Marines must, so to speak, enable the gradual withdrawal from Beirut of Palestinian formations who are defending west Beirut from the Israeli aggressors. The attempt to give to direct U.S. intervention in the military conflict in Lebanon the character of some kind of peacemaking mission cannot withstand any criticism. During the past few days, President Reagan himself tried to assure the American people and the international public that Washington knew nothing about Israel's preparations to invade Lebanon and that Tel Aviv, by its aggressive actions, has presented Washington with an accomplished fact.

Statements condemning Israel for its aggression have even been made in the U.S. capital for the purpose of confusing U.S. and international public opinion. It is now being made clear that at the very moment when the U.S. President tried to clear himself of Isarel's bandit actions by alleging his ignorance of Tel Aviv's plans, the Pentagon had not only prepared but had begun the practical implementation of plans for U.S. military intervention in Lebanon.

Now all hypocrisy has been exposed, the masks have been discarded and Washington stands before the entire world not only in the role of the aggressor's accomplice but also as direct accessory. The world public has been shown another example of how hypocritical and two-faced is the policy of Washington's leaders. The attempts to present the role of the United States in the Lebanese crisis as a peace-maker can only convince an audience of newborn babies. It is very clear that it is a matter of predetermined distribution of roles, with the Israeli aggressors being given the task of dealing a blow to Lebanon and destroying the Palestinian fighters, and Washington at taking on the political and diplomatic cover-up of the aggression and then, through direct intervention — military intervention — in the events in Lebanon, not only helping the Israeli militarists who did not manage to carry out the blitzkrieg prepared according to Hitler's fashion but also ensuring a solution to the problem according to its own plans.

All the attempts to present the events in Lebanon, including direct U.S. military intervention, as a reaction to the situation which has come about recently do not stand up to criticism and indicate that the seeds of the present crisis in the Near East were already sown at Camp David. It is true that when that shameful deal directed against the interests of the Arab peoples -- and first of all against the Arab people of Palestine -- was being made, Washington expected to achieve its aims through somebody else's hands. Now, on meeting the heroic resistance of Palestinian patriots whose struggle is enjoying wide international public support, Washington, judging from all appearance, has decided to go all out. All the norms of international law have been thrown away and trampled upon. The U.S. leadership, acting unilaterally, is displaying intolerable disregard for United Nations resolutions.

The question arises: Who authorized Washington to bring its troops to Lebanon? Under which international law has this illegal decision been taken? First reactions of the international public to the White House's decision indicate that Washington's imperialistic policy, its open complicity with the aggressor and its participation in the aggression arouses anger and indignation in the entire world. The fact that Washington's actions carry dangerous political consequences and will lead to further destabilization of the situation in the Near East arouses no doubts.

Further Zorin Remarks

LD072346 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 7 Jul 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Comrades, you already know from our reports that today the White House disseminated President Reagan's statement to the effect that the United States is planning to send to west Beirut a contingent of its forces consisting of Marines of the Sixth Fleet located near the Lebanese shores. This is a case of an attempt at direct American participation in the routing of the PLO masked by hypocritical talk about the United States doing this for the sake of the preservation of west Beirut and the restoration of peace in the Near East. Meanwhile, the whole course of events in Lebanon indisputably proves that the United States wants to use Israel's aggression for its own purposes and that despite the many recent official statements by Washington including those by President Reagan, especially at his last press conference, despite all these assertions the armed aggression against Lebanon from the very beginning was a planned and coordinated action of Washington and Tel Aviv.

As in the past, the Western press today is trying to focus public attention directly only on the immediate events taking place in Lebanon at present, preferring not to discuss the question of what the long-term political consequences will be of the attempts by Tel Aviv and Washington to find a simple solution to complicated problems, to cut the Gordian knot of these problems with the aid of aggression, with the aid of the use of military forces. The logic of Tel Aviv and its American mentors, which is being willingly supported and developed by some Western political leaders and by bourgeois news media, is simple and elementary. They say that the PLO combat formations, a large number of which were concentrated on Lebanonese territory, present a threat to Israel, and that the liquidation of the PLO military capability through aggressive military action, they say will not just simply ensure the security of Israel but will also be the most radical method of solving the Near East problem as a whole.

There is nothing further removed from the truth here. Nothing more false and more inconsistent than this sort of concept, if you will allow me to say so. Here everything has been turned and stood on its head. The PLO military formations were not created as a result of somebody's evil designs, in connection with some kind of planned plot for the liquidation of the State of Israel. The creation of these formations -- as is the PLO itself -- is the result not only of the aggressive and chauvinistic policy of the Israeli leadership, but primarily of a fully justified and moreover inevitable reaction by the Arab people of Palestine who are deprived of their motherland as a result of the imperialist policy of Israeli leaders and their Washington patrons. The mass expulsion of 4 million Palestinian Arabs from lands which they occupied for many centuries, the deprivation of the Arab people of Palestine of their territory, state and government bodies caused, I believe, one of the most tragic phenomena in the last few decades: the emergence of millions of Palestinian refugees expelled from their country and forced to exist in conditions which threaten the fate itself of the Arab people of Palestine.

In such conditions it was inevitable that as a result of the natural reaction of millions of people there came the aspiration to defend their rights, their national existence, and that is how the PLO came into existence which has now been recognized by most countries of the world as the legitimate organ of the Palestinian people. Because the Tel Aviv leaders refused for many years, and now continue to refuse to seek a just political solution of the problem, the people fighting for their national existence created their own armed forces, the PLO combat formations. Owing to circumstances which we have discussed several times in our television broadcasts, the Israeli aggressors succeeded in placing that part of the PLO military formations based on Lebanonese territory in a difficult situation.

Irrespective of how the fighting will end in the region of Beirut, of what will be the outcome of the recurrent and outrageous aggression by Tel Aviv now being supported also by American military forces, the problem of the fate of the Arab people of Palestine will not be solved, which means that the settlement of the Near East problem as a whole will not move one inch nearer. History is full of many examples of when a lost battle did not bring victory in war to the one who won temporary success. There is no doubt at all that until the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine for their national existence are met, so long as millions of Palestinians are deprived of the possibility of normal existence, these people will continue their struggle. The fallen fighters will be replaced by new ones. The just cause of the Palestinians people enjoys wide support not only in the Arab world but also among the widest circles of the international community.

Thus today there is every justification for saying that the shortsighted leaders of Tel Aviv and their American patrons and inspirers through their military aggression have not only failed to cut the Near East knot but on the contrary have tied it even tighter. The State of Israel will have to pay a dear price for the victory about which Begin and his command speak today with immeasurable delight. In the present conditions there can be no talk about its improved security. The road chosen by Tel Aviv and its Washington patrons leads only to a dead end. All the circles in the West who do not want to look beyond the military communiques being broadcast from the Lebanese theater of military operations at present display dangerous and unforgivable shortsightedness.

There are ways of solving the Near East problem. They have frequently been mentioned by the Soviet Union which has made specific and constructive proposals which are included in UN resolutions. The attempt to substitute international bandidtry for a realistic policy is not only criminal, it is also basically unrealistic. There is no doubt that both Tel Aviv and Washington and those who support them directly or indirectly will have to become convinced of that in the not so distant future.

Losev Commentary

LD071708 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] The U.S. administration has taken another dangerous step in connection with the Lebanon crisis which can have some far-reaching consequences. What we are dealing with now, in fact, is inadmissible American imperialist interference into the internal affairs of Lebanon and a direct U.S. involvement in an attempt to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In a statement circulated by the White House, President Reagan announced his agreement in principle for a limited U.S. troops contingent to be sent into Lebanon. In making this statement, the American President had to admit that there has been no formal request from the Government of Lebanon to that effect. What we have instead is a plan suggested by the U.S. envoy, Philip Habib, which calls for the withdrawal of PLO units from western Beirut and for the introduction of an American military contingent into the city. It has also been announced that warships of the American sixth Fleet are preparing to land in Lebanon a force of 1,000 to 1,600 Marines. According to the American ABC television network, this landing operation will be supported by the aircraft carrier Forrestal. The American plan does not say a word about Israel having to abide by the Security Council resolution concerning a complete Israeli troops withdrawal from Lebanon. All it says is that after the U.S. troops take up positions in the Lebanese capital, Israel should pull back its troops from western Beirut to the distance of only 3 to 5 kilometers. The United States will pay all the expenses involved in the proposed operation.

Thus we see now that under the pretext of saving western Beirut, an attempt is being made to establish U.S. military presence in Lebanon, in addition to the U.S. military contingent in Sinai. In other words, the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is to be reinforced by an American military occupation. It is with this aim in view that President Reagan has proposed setting up a so-called multinational force in Lebanon which should include a U.S. contingent. This shows the intention of the United States to capitalize on the results of the Israeli aggression.

In two successive statements, on 30 June and 1 July, President Reagan assured the American public that his administration knew nothing about preparations for the Israeli military intervention into Lebanon. The President assured his listeners that the administration did not give its agreement for the start of the aggression in which, according to Lebanon's Prime Minister al-Wazzan, 15,000 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed, 50,000 civilians injured and a total of 700,000 people have been left homeless. And the United States shares the responsibility for these gory crimes of the Zionists because it is quite clear that the Israeli aggression must have been launched with Washington's approval and support as part of the Camp David policy and in line with the American-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement. The proposed sending of U.S. troops into Lebanon offers fresh proof of the fact that the Israeli aggression has been a carefully planned and coordinated U.S.-Israeli venture.

Washington and Tel Aviv have also worked out plans of an American landing in Lebanon and a virtual occupation of Beirut. UPI reports that the special U.S. presidential envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, proposed an American landing 2 days ago, and on 4 July three U.S. landing ships with Marines on board, which were in the Italian port of Taranto, were ordered to set sail and head towards Lebanon.

In commentaries on the White House statement, the U.S. media draw a parallel between this U.S. move and the landing of 14,000 U.S. Marines in Lebanon in 1958.

The dangerous American moves, which serve to aggravate the already explosive tension in the Middle East, have aroused strong public feelings throughout the world and are being regarded with concern by many leading American politicians. Even the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard Baker, who usually sides with the White House, has said this time that he does not regard as sensible the involvement of U.S. troops in the Middle East conflict. The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, Clement Zablocki, has pointed out that the sending of U.S. troops into Lebanon can have serious consequences for the United States itself.

Violation of U.S. Law

LD071302 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The United States is heading for a direct military intervention in Lebanon. President Reagan has announced readiness to dispatch there Marines, to ensure the withdrawal of a contingent of Palestinians from west Beirut. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL makes a reminder that this comes in violation of the U.S. legislative act adopted in 1973. Without the official declaration of war, it prohibits the President to dispatch troops to a zone of hostilities without congressional approval. Nevertheless, five American landing craft are on their way to Lebanon's shores.

In the meantime, former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and the Palestine Liberation Organization have charged Israel with violating the cease-fire agreement. Heavy artillery guns again shelled on Tuesday residential areas in the west Beirut. An air raid was also attempted, big casualties are reported. The city dwellers' desperate condition is being aggravated by the fact that Israeli invaders refuse to let into [words indistinct] west Beirut food and medical supplies sent by international organizations.

Aim Disputed

LD072100 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Jul 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Washington is preparing for direct military intervention in Lebanon. This is indicated by President Reagan's order to prepare for the landing on the Lebanese coast of huge numbers of U.S. Marines from the Sixth Fleet. This is being welcomed by the two junior partners of the United States in Camp David, particularly Israel which in the event of such a landing would receive further military aid.

It is very clear that the U.S. troops would arrive in Lebanon not to assist in the evacuation of Palestinians, as claimed by Washington, but to help Tel Aviv to destroy the PLO and Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national forces which Tel Aviv and Washington insist on disarming and subduing. This means -- in their language -- rescuing Beirut from the difficult situation, but this does not at all mean that they do not want to see countless victims from among the peaceful population of Beirut. This does not worry Washington or Tel Aviv. The Zionists regularly open concentrated artillery fire on the populated quarters of Beirut.

Meanwhile, U.S. envoy Philip Habib continues to twist the ears of the soft leaders, and through them the Palestinian leaders, in an effort to make them surrender to the aggressors. On a different level, the aggressors do not intend to refrain from taking Beirut by force. Perhaps the Sharon-Begin group is taking into account the support of U.S. Marines who could be landed in Beirut, as happened in the summer of 1958.

TEXT OF 6 JULY PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON MIDDLE EAST

PM080909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace for the Near East"]

[Text] The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the U.S. complicity with the aggressor have caused anger and indignation in various parts of the world. Protest demonstrations and rallies have taken place in Paris and Vienna, New York and Bonn. In the Soviet Union the working people resolutely condemn the gross piracy perpetrated by the Zionists, the extermination of many thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese and imperialism's attempt to impose its will on the peoples.

The bloody events in Lebanon are the direct result of the U.S. course of turning the Near East into an important military-political bridgehead for itself and its desire to control the natural wealth which exists there, particularly oil. For some years now Washington has kept a large naval squadron in the western part of the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf region, allegedly to defend U.S. "vital interests." For the same purpose the Rapid Deployment Forces have been created, numbering more than 200,000 officers and men, and old military bases are being modernized and new ones created. The Pentagon is arming its allies and satellites. And as before, the greatest preference goes to Israel. Washington has always regarded it, and continues to regard it as its main prop in the Near East. In order to consolidate the special relations existing between the two countries, the U.S. and Israeli Governments have reached agreement on "strategic cooperation." All this encourages the Israeli ruling circles to make aggressive sorties against neighboring peoples and helps them to hold on to the Arab lands seized back in 1967 and to flout the legitimate right of the 4-million-strong Palestinian people to create their own state.

Tel Aviv and Washington set definite aims for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which is the fifth Near East war in the last third of a century: to rout the PLO, to establish an obedient regime in Lebanon and to weaken Syria and force its troops out of Lebanese territory where they are deployed under the flag of the Arab League. It is essentially a question of the latest attempt by imperialism and Zionism to strike a blow against Arab progressive and national liberation forces and deprive the Palestinian people, first and foremost, of their combat vanguard.

The gamble is on brute force, international piracy and real genocide. Israeli troops, using weapons obtained from across the ocean, including such barbaric means of waging war as ball-bearing and phosphorous bombs, napalm and toxic agents, are trying to drown the Palestinian Resistance movement in blood.

But the aggressor and his patrons must know that the Palestinian people cannot be destroyed, just as attempts to destroy their desire for freedom and independence are vain. The Palestinian Resistance movement has achieved a relatively high degree of maturity and organization in recent years; it is recognized by the international community and it relies on decisions of the United Nations, which have repeatedly affirmed the fully legitimate nature of the Palestinian Arabs' demands to decide their own destiny.

In continuing its criminal actions the aggressor is challenging the entire international community, which is indignant at the Israeli tyranny. An indicator of this is the mighty wave of protests which has swept through many countries and the complete isolation of Israel and of the United States, which is behind it, at the UN General Assembly session. Only those two countries' delegations voted against a resolution censuring the invasion of Lebanon, as against 127 votes "for." It is hard to find an example of a greater political and moral defeat for Washington and its Near Eastern gendarme -- Israel -- in the international arena.

One cannot ignore the fact that the American-Israeli alliance has a clearly expressed anti-Soviet thrust. Tel Aviv has more than once offered its territory for the siting of American bases and its harbors for the visits of the American Sixth Fleet, which is in the Mediterranean.

Clearly, all this is oriented against our motherland. At the same time it involves a small country -- as Israel is -- increasingly in dangerous confrontation in the international arena.

"Those who are now running Israel's policy," the recently published Soviet Government statement says, "should not forget that the Near East is a region in close proximity to the Soviet Union's southern borders, where events cannot fail to affect the USSR's interests. We are warning Israel about this."

The invasion of Lebanon raises acutely the question of the Near East situation in general and reminds us again of the need for the speediest elimination of the conflict which exists in that part of the planet -- a conflict fraught with dangerous outbursts. The tragedy of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples is the consequence of the generally unresolved situation in the Near East and the adventurist course of the United States, which has embarked on the path of separate deals such as the Camp David collusion -- a deal which only freed the Israeli aggressor's hands and further complicated the situation.

Historical experience shows that only a general settlement can give the Near Eastern peoples peace, and not a policy of the "big stick," diktat and separate deals. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, such a settlement must consist of three organically interconnected elements: the end of the Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories seized in 1967, the implementation of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine, including the creation of their own state, and the safeguard of security for all peoples in the region.

The Soviet people, together with the planet's progressive forces, are today saying a resolute "no" to Israeli piracy and "no" to American diktat in the Near East. They express solidarity with the Palestinian people's just cause and demand an end to the aggression and the withdrawal of the interventionists' troops from Lebanese soil.

KUDRYAVTSEV CALLS FOR INCREASED ARAB UNITY

PM071417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev's "International Review": "The Near East -- a Time of Grave Trials"]

[Excerpt] Naturally it is the imperialists and the Zionist aggressors who are to blame for the emergence of the Near East crisis and who have inspired it this time, as before. Unfortunately not all the leaders of Arab countries have yet fully understood this. Some people are still counting on a "change" in the American stance "in the interests" of the Arab world. But these hopes are vain. History teaches that imperialism always remains imperialism, and expecting favors from it would be tantamount to suicide. You do not have to look far for examples . Even while helping Israel to sow death in Lebanon, the American imperialists have not stopped asserting that they are allegedly concerned about "peace" in the Near East and the "triumph of national interests" in Lebanon. This simply sounds like a mockery of common sense.

That is why, in considering the reasons for the protracted Near East crisis and ways of eliminating it in the interests of the peoples in the region -- and throughout the world -- it should be said that certain Arab leaders must not forget the Arab states' own role with a view to achieving this.

In connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, more and more Arab press organs, expressing public opinion, have recently been criticizing the stance of certain Arab countries. The Algerian newspaper EL MOUDJAHID, for instance, notes that certain Arab countries are now sitting "idle, as if Tel Aviv's occupation of one-third of Lebanon's territory is not something which deserves to be rebuffed by the Arabs." The newspaper draws attention to the fact that the Arab countries have not even agreed to convene a summit conference, while Israel tortures and literally quarters Lebanon and tries to eliminate the Palestinian Resistance movement.

The obvious explanation for this situation is that certain Arab countries are losing sight of the fact that their real national interests -- the interests of preserving national independence and the right to do as they like with their own natural wealth -- cannot be upheld and defended individually.

But that is precisely what the imperialists and Zionists want. After all, the aim of the Camp David conspiracy is precisely to disunite the Arab countries and draw them individually into the Camp David orbit. This stance ultimately leads to the loss of the Arab countries' independence and the transformation of the Near East into a source of energy raw materials for the West and a military bridgehead for American imperialism.

American propaganda is trying to instil the idea that anti-imperialist unity for the Arabs allegedly means "turning the Arab east into Moscow's vassal." There can be no doubt of the falsity of such "assertions," but some people fall into this trap, which distorts ideas of Arab unity -- unity which is necessary for the joint rebuttal of imperialism and Zionism. Only by strengthening the anti-imperialist unity of the Arab countries and peoples is it possible to uphold and strengthen their national independence.

The imperialists and Zionists have realized the key significance attached to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the entire national liberation movement in the Near East. This is confirmed by the fact that the imperialists, taking into account the significance of the PLO for the resolution of the whole Near East problem, are directing their blows chiefly against the PLO, seeking thereby to leave the Palestinian people without leadership. The Israeli ruling circles indisputably seek, in the last analysis, the physical annihilation of the Palestinian people, in order to remove the Palestinian question from the agenda and implement the Camp David thesis of so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians within the framework of Israel. But this purely racist plan on the part of the Israeli rulers cannot conceal the more sinister U.S. plan -- to strike such a blow against the Arab peoples' national liberation movement that it disintegrates and the Arab countries fall individually into the Camp David net.

In the conditions obtaining in the Near East, the Palestinian movement is a most important component of pan-Arab unity, and every blow struck against it by the imperialists and Zionists undermines the interests of all the Arab countries and all peace-loving countries of the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and Europe, since without the satisfaction of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to their own sovereign state there can be no peace at all in the Near East, which links three continents -- Asia, Africa and Europe -- politically and geographically.

The tremendous role of the Palestinian Resistance movement in the entire set of Near East problems is obvious. All the calculations of Israeli ruling circles to physically destroy the Palestinian Resistance movement and their shameless chauvinism demonstrate the full, savage essence of Zionism. Its outrages are causing justified anger in all honest people in the world.

I have already mentioned the fact that the United States and Israel are both disregarding UN and Security Council resolutions. They are not carrying out decisions on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. Washington is using its veto more and more frequently. But all this indicates the weakness of the American administration's positions. Yes, the correlation of forces inside the United Nations is today becoming unfavorable for the United States. Hence Washington's desire not only to ignore the international forum's decisions, but to deprive it of its important functions in maintaining universal peace: a blow is being struck against the provision of the UN Charter which provides for sending temporary UN forces to explosive regions. The United States is gradually replacing this Security Council right with its own "right" to send so-called "multinational forces" to such regions, mostly consisting of American military contingents. They can be seen in Sinai. Now preparations are being made for sending "multinational forces" with primarily American participation to southern Lebanon. Thus the United States is stepping up its "military presence" in various regions and creating bridgeheads for active operations by its "Rapid Deployment Forces."

The United States and its underlings are obliged to heed the voice of the world public. It has every opportunity to exert an influence on the course of events, as is clearly indicated by the movement to avert the danger of nuclear war. Many public organizations have emerged which, to some degree, exert influence or sometimes pressure on their countries' governments if their policy inclines toward support for the American administration's sinister plans. In the Arab East, too, there are forces which consistently wage an anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist struggle. Organized progressive activity is carried out, for instance, by the Pan-Arab People's Congress.

At this difficult time, when the land of the Near East is once again stained with blood, the peoples resolutely demand an end to the Israeli outrages. They are on the side of the fighting Arab peoples, who are opposed to the transformation of the Near East region into the patrimony of American imperialism and of Israel, which is obedient to its will.

REAGAN DENIAL OF PACT WITH BEGIN 'NOT CONVINCING'

PM080945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Neither Convincing nor Serious"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Jul — The American press is citing remarks made by Reagan in a talk with journalists on the plane on the way to California. As at the recent press conference, most of the questions concerned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The President tried to minimize the responsibility for direct complicity with the aggressor which rests on the United States. He assured his interlocutors that he knew nothing beforehand about the invasion of Lebanon which was being prepared. Then the correspondents drew his attention to the statement by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who asserted that the United States was informed in advance about the Israeli invasion but did nothing to prevent it, and asked the President to explain. But Reagan avoided a direct answer, thereby confirming that he was indeed informed in good time about the aggression.

In connection with the provocations against west Beirut, the correspondents asked the President whether Begin had promised him not to enter west Beirut, as the White House press secretary reported.

As the press notes, Reagan's answers were neither convincing nor serious. He found nothing better than to say that there had been a mistake, that he had a face-to-face talk with Begin and that the President's assistants had decided through a misunderstanding that Begin had given him such a promise. He, Reagan, reading about this statement by the White House press secretary in the newspapers, had decided that Begin had given such an assurance in a talk with some other member of the U.S. Government. According to reports in the newspapers and other mass media, the Israeli Government and Begin himself received with great satisfaction this new explanation by the U.S. President which, in the opinion of many observers, is to serve as an additional means of exerting pressure on the Palestinians in west Beirut.

Concerning U.S. relations with Arab countries, Reagan stated that he will seek to bring as many Arab states as possible into the process of the Camp David "peace settlement" with Israel. We are trying, he said, to create more Egypts.

RPP: INVASION LONG PLANNED BY U.S. LEADERS

LD072154 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced that his administration has discussed the question of sending U.S. forces to Lebanon to separate the combatants, and that his administration is prepared to begin such an action immediately if Lebanon requests it.

This is how the United States is cleverly presenting to the world its armed invasion of Lebanon, which has long been planned and which should, according to Washington's calculations, extend and strengthen the U.S. presence in the Middle East, which began in the Sinai.

The scenario is the same, the actors of these roles have not changed. At first there must be a piratic Israeli aggression and occupation, followed by a peace mission sent by Washington claiming that it wishes to stop the bloodshed. This is to be followed — as a final phase -- by the landing of the U.S. cowboys — men of the Rapid Deployment Force — near the oil areas, where the imperialists have ambitions.

The U.S. President is acting contrary to his own conscience when he announces that the landing of U.S. troops in Lebanon is in response to a special request from Beirut. For a long time he knew who would send such a request to the United States and how. The bloody massacre organized by the Zionist clique in Lebanon aims particularly at installing in power the rightists and the isolationists, such as the Israeli mercenary Maj Sa'd Haddad, who has betrayed his people and the Arab cause, and at liquidating the Palestinians and the Lebanese national forces.

There is no doubt at all that the United States wants to deploy its forces in Lebanon not only for far-reaching strategic aims but also in order to carry out some operations soon to support Israel militarily against Syria. The strike against the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon, which contains Syrian units, is a flagrant act of provocation against Syria in an effort to kindle a war which the Zionists hope to win. The Zionists want to fully exploit the situation in the Arab world that has resulted from Egypt's surrender at Camp David and the lack of Arab unity, when there is no danger that the Arabs will jointly resist Israel. As for the U.S. forces, they will, by joining the Israeli forces in Lebanon, secure the success of the strike against Syria, whose firm anti-imperialist stance is viewed by Washington as a stumbling block to U.S. plans in the Middle East.

In short, the question of the U.S. intervention in Lebanon was decided in Washington even before the Israeli pilots flying U.S.-made Phantoms carried out their first bombing raids on Lebanese towns. In fact, the next targets of the Israeli aggressions were also fixed and planned in Washington long ago. Do Cairo and other Arab capitals think that verbal expressions of sympathy with the victims of the piracy alone can stop Zionism and imperialism? Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat said that the whole world is witnessing how we are firmly implementing the decision to resist the aggressor despite the siege the enemy has imposed on us through the use of the most modern U.S. weapons and relying on the unlimited assistance which the United States gives him at all levels. The U.S. assistance has reached such and extent that it made even conscience of the Arabs [words indistinct].

The Lebanese and the Palestinians who are besieged by the Americans and the Israelis expect no more nor less than aircraft to provide air cover for the innocent children and women, and warships to break the naval blockade. But this also has not happened despite the fact we are leading the struggle of the Arab nation, Yasir 'Arafat said.

This is a correct and strong criticism. At the same time it is an appeal for a struggle on whose results the fate of every Arab country and the destiny of the entire Arab nation will ultimately depend. Lebanon should be saved from the aggression.

COMBAT PERFORMANCE OF SOVIET WEAPONS PRAISED

LD072348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] A PLO official, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, has described friendship and cooperation with the USSR as the most important support for the Arab liberation struggle. He was speaking at a press conference in Damascus after his return from Moscow.

He said the Soviet Union stands firmly by the Arab people who are struggling against aggression and that the Arabs -- particularly those who are confronting the aggressors -- receive speedy and actual assistance which has nothing to do with promises and empty words. This is sufficiently indicated by the opinions of participants in the battles against the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. They highly praise Soviet tanks, armored troop carriers, antitank missiles and artillery. Much is known about Syria's successful use of Soviet equipment in the fight against the aggressors. In one counterattack waged by a Syrian tank brigade, about 50 Israeli tanks were destroyed. In 2 days of artillery and antitank missile fighting, almost 70 enemy tanks and armored transporters were damaged. The Syrians shot down tens of Israeli aircraft in the Bekaa valley.

However, the matter is not confined to the effectiveness of Soviet weapons in the hands of the fighters against continuing aggression. The fact is that Soviet weapons are practically a means of Arab self-defense against imperialist and Zionist aggression in the Middle East. There are, of course, Arab countries which also receive weapons from the West and the United States. But the Arabs are banned from using them in self-defense against Zionist aggression. Perhaps this is why those countries did not take part in the battle against the aggressors in Lebanon and felt unable to defend the homes and souls of Arab women, old people and children. This is self-evident because U.S. weapons open fire on the Arabs and do not defend them. And this is what Washington wants.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always been on the side of the Arabs and their just cause, because they are the victims of aggression and imperialist intrigues. Leonid Brezhnev said in March 1966 at the 23rd CPSU Congress: We have always been on the side of peoples who are subjected to imperialist aggression and we have provided those peoples with political and economic support and, if necessary, also with military assistance. We expose the treacherous plans of the aggressors.

This is the stand taken by the Soviet Union at this critical moment in the history of the friendly Arab peoples. The Soviet Union calls for a speedy end to the insolent Israeli aggression and for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory which they have occupied.

PALESTINE PROBLEM CANNOT BE SOLVED MILITARILY

LD080620 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Who Gives Protection to Aggressors" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- The Arab world knows full well that the latest Israeli intervention was undoubtedly launched with the consent and support of Washington, which has armed Israel to the teeth and is conducting a policy of prodding it to stage criminal actions against the Arabs, Sergey Losev writes in an international review in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today. He describes the attack on Lebanon as a direct result of the Camp David deal, which has dislodged Egypt from the front opposing Israeli aggression, and of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation". The U.S. administration and the Begin government, the news analyst says, view Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the main obstacles impeding the implementation of criminal Camp David policy designed for striking Arab countries one by one, first dealing a blow to one country and then to another. By staging the invasion of Lebanon, Washington and Israel are pursuing the goal of putting a puppet regime in power in that country, crushing the PLO, isolating and weakening Syria and securing the withdrawal of the pan-Arab peacekeeping force, including Syrian contingents, from Lebanon.

The enemies of the Middle and Near East, the analyst says further, are counting on the lack of unity among the Arabs and the latter's failure to join efforts in order to assist the latest victim of Israeli aggression. Regrettably, the Arab world has not yet found the strength and political will to give an efficient rebuff to the invaders.

But the interventionist corps has incurred substantial losses as a result of the resistance put up by the detachments of the Palestine Resistance movement and the Syrian contingents of the pan-Arab peace-keeing force in Lebanon.

The fascist-type clique of Begin, Sharon and company may now be enjoying "military victories" but future time will demonstrate that the aggression against peaceful Lebanon has done lasting damage to the fundamental interests of Israel's security.

The Palestine problem cannot be solved militarily, Sergey Losev emphasises. It is only the pullout of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the setting up of an independent Palestinian Arab state and the insurance of security for all peoples living in the Middle East that can form the basis for a durable peaceful settlement in the region.

In these alarming days, the Soviet Union is directing its practical actions and using its weight and influence in international affairs to make sure that the aggressor gets out of Lebanon. The USSR is helping Syria, which has found itself in the forward line of struggle against Israeli aggression, to bolster its defence capability by deeds, not words.

An end must be put to the aggression in Lebanon. As to the Soviet Union, it will continue in the future as well, in accordance with its principled policy, to support with all determination the just cause of the Arab peoples and to oppose Israel's aggression and imperialist forces behind it, Sergey Losev emphasises in conclusion.

ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' RECALLS NAZI RACISM

TA042150 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The wild Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the support for this agression on the part of the U.S. administration have aroused furor and bitterness among the Soviet public. In our studio now is writer Anatoliy Ananyev.

[Ananyev in Russian fading into Hebrew translation] When one talks about Lebanon today, about U.S.-Israeli aggression in that region, the thought comes to my mind -- being a man who has fought at the front, a man who, at the age of 18, saw Europe destroyed, a man who saw the horrors and the blood -- a simple and clear idea comes up to my mind: I begin to think about the Nuremberg trials of fascists who annihilated nations, who were totally opposed to the right of the people in the diaspora to exist and who arrived on Soviet soil equipped with Nazi racist theory in order (?to put themselves in control), as they phrased it. They destroyed everything. But, if I may ask, why is it possible to bring back the horrors and the nightmares experienced by the nations during World War II? In my opinion, it is necessary to again recall the trials of the Nazi criminals precisely at this time in order to place blame on the current aggressors for committing crimes against humanity.

What is happening in Beirut today? What is happening in southern Lebanon and throughout the country? It is hard to describe all that. I am very touched, and I even find it hard to find the proper words. Women, the elderly and children, people who have once been expelled from their land, people who sit in camps in which they live in miserable conditions, people who hope to return to their land -- these people are totally defenseless and are now being cynically exterminated in cold blood.

It is hard to speak about it without becoming emotional [words indistinct] and also because reports by press agencies prove that the Israeli militarists intend to raid west Beirut. The Israeli aggressors are massing military forces and large quantities of equipment and are using the current cease-fire in order to prepare for the decisive blow. There are also reports that about 1 million refugees are currently concentrated in those sectors of the city. They are suffering from water, electricity and food shortages -- and no solution is seen in the offing.

I must reiterate that it is hard to speak about the tragedy in Lebanon today. All sincere people on earth must raise their voices to protect the Palestinians and Lebanese who have suffered so much. [end recording]

ISRAELI ATROCITIES IN BEIRUT; SOVIET EMBASSY HIT

LD071154 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 7 TASS -- TASS correpondents Leonid Volnov and Aleksandr Bogatyrev report:

Fierce fighting resumed in the Lebanese capital yesterday afternoon. The Israelis again tried to advance eastwards in the area of Beirut's international aiport. Fighters of the united detachments of the Palestine Resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, according to the Palestinian news agency WAFA, effectively repelled three enemy tank attacks in the area.

The residential areas Ramlet al-Bayda, Al-Laylakah, Sfaray and others were shelled by artillery.

At night several shells burst in the compound of the Soviet Embassy, and five shells hit the building of the Soviet trade mission. Considerable damage to property has been done. There are no casualties among the Soviet personnel.

The presidential palace in B'abda was shelled anew. Several buildings in the western part of the city, set on fire by Israeli phosphorus shells, continue to blaze.

The population of the blockaded west Beirut are suffering increasing privations. The food supply in the city will last a mere few days. There are acute shortages of drinking water, and the threat of mass epidemics is quite real. Overcrowded hospitals cannot operate at night because of blackouts.

The Israeli invaders continue their atrocities on the occupied Lebanese soil. More than one thousand civilians have been reported "missing" in the area of the city of Sayda. In reality they have been seized and are subjected to humiliation and incessant interrogations in Israeli prisons.

The invaders are hastily putting up concentration camps, in which more than 6,000 Palestinians are already being kept behind barbed wire. Grossly violating basic human rights, they barbarously torture prisoners.

There is every indication that the Israeli invaders intend to stay in Lebanon for a long time. No one in Israel, according to the Washington POST, expects troops to be pulled out shortly, perhaps, not before a few years have passed. This means, the newspaper stresses, that the Israeli Government will always find a pretext not to agree to a serious settlement with the Arab countries.

Washington and Tel Aviv continue to exert gross pressure on the besieged defenders of Beirut, trying to get them to capitulate on the American-Israeli terms.

Renewed Shelling of Embassy

LD081242 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports: Israeli large-calibre artillery last night shelled again the Soviet Embassy and commercial office in the Lebanese Republic. Five shells hitting the commercial office did serious material damage to the building. It took a long time for staff members of the Soviet institutions today to put out the fire that had broken out. One person was wounded.

This was the third Israeli artillery bombardment of Soviet institutions in west Beirut in the past fortnight. During each of the shellings, Zionists used not only conventional munitions but also cluster and phosphorous charges banned under international conventions. The Israeli Government, flouting universally acceptable international legal norms, is held fully responsible for these criminal actions of the Israeli military invading Lebanon.

PRAVDA Dispatch

PM051137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "The Aggressor's Outrages"]

[Excerpt] Beirut, 28 Jun -- The monstrous crimes committed in Sidon and other south Lebanese cities are being repeated on an even larger scale in Beirut. Having run into stubborn resistance, the invaders have failed to take the city by storm and are now raining down successive blows on it by air, sea and land. June 25 was an especially bloody day in the Lebanese capital. On that day the Israeli vultures bombed the Palestinian areas of al-Fakihani, Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah and the international airport area, which have truly become death zones. According to the incomplete figures over 2,000 people were killed or injured that day. The casualties would have been higher but for the selflessness of the volunteers of the Red Cross and "Lebanese people's aid" who rescued the wounded during the firing and put out the flames. Many volunteers died doing their duty.

A local television broadcast showed the results of the Zionists' crimes: corpses charred and disfigured by demolition bomb blasts. They were found on the site of the burned-out Gaza Hospital in Sabra. I have had occasion to visit this hospital more than once in the past. It was a modern medical center built by Palestinian Red Cross efforts.

In west Beirut a tense silence has now set in which calls to mind the lull before the storm. The latest cease-fire has come into effect. But everyone realizes that this is just a trick. Tel Aviv has by no means abandoned its plans to eliminate the PLO and force Lebanon to sign a "peace treaty" with it. The U.S. President's special envoy is here striving for the same aim. The Lebanese leadership, which is under strong U.S. pressure, is also, unfortunately, pressuring the Palestinian Resistance movement.

Lebanese President I. Sarkis has sent a message to the heads of Arab states calling on them to take urgent measures to save Beirut, which is threatened with complete destruction. Lebanon, the message points out, is currently experiencing the most tense moments of its tragedy. Catastrophe may occur at any time.

Hour by hour the west Beirut streets become emptier and the city seems more and more dead. The leaflets dropped by Israeli aircraft yesterday with threats against the capital's inhabitants have had an effect. Many Beirut citizens, aware of the Zionists' brutality, are leaving the city, on whose southern and eastern approaches the buildup of Israeli forces is continuing. Naval vessels are continuing to blockade the city by sea. The Lebanese capital is living in anxious expectation. The faces of the city's defenders are stern and resolute. They realize the degree of the danger hanging over them.

PUBLIC PROTESTS OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION CONTINUE

LD080904 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 8 Jul 82

["Demands of Soviet People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Israel's aggression against Lebanon has sparked a wave of indignation of Soviet people. Meetings are being held throughout the country in support of the demand of the immediate end to Tel Aviv's predatory course which is encouraged by the imperialist circles of the United States.

Speakers at a meeting at Moscow's automobile works empahsized that the Zionist aggression was aimed at the physical extermination of the Arab people of Palestine. The participants in the meeting called for an immediate end to the genocide and the withdrawal of the troops from Lebanon.

Speakers at a meeting in Tashkent's chemical-pharmaceutical plant in Uzbekistan with burning indignation denounced the fascist methods of warfare, applied by the invaders from Tel Aviv, and expressed full solidarity with the Palestine and Lebanese peoples who are upholding their sovereign rights.

Israeli bombs and missiles do not spare housing sections, schools, hospitals, children. Equal responsibility with Israel for the aggression in Lebanon rests with the United States which armed the invaders and encouraged them in every way, said speakers at a meeting of machine builders in Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

The Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society and the Soviet committee of friendship and solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine are still receiving numerous telegrams in which Soviet people express their solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese people.

The Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies on behalf of the millions of its members sharply protested against the continuing armed aggression by the Israeli militarists on the territory of sovereign Lebanon.

AUCCUTU TO SEND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO LEBANON

LD071730 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Expressing the sentiments of the Soviet working people and proceeding from the principles of international proletarian solidarity, the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR has taken the decision to send a batch of medicines and dressing materials as a gift of solidarity of the Soviet trade unions to give assistance to Palestinian and Lebanese working people and members of their families who suffered as a result of Israel's criminal, barbarous aggression in Lebanon. The cargo of humane aid will be taken in the near future by an Aeroflot plane to Damascus to the address of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions.

PLO OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

LD051740 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 2 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee has returned to Damascus from his visit to the Soviet Union. At a press conference held in the Syrian capital he gave his highest praise for our country's stand. He noted that the Soviet Union immediately issued a decisive condemnation of the Israeli aggression, warning the aggressors about the dangerous consequences of their adventures. The USSR, said Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, is standing firm on the side of the Palestinian Revolution and our just struggle.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEW WITH PLO'S ASH-SHA'IR

PM011601 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 26 on 25 June publishes on page 7 a 900-word 22 June interview by NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent D. Zgerskiy with Muhammad Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir, PLO extraordinary representative in Moscow, under the heading "Muhammad ash-Sha'ir: 'Genocide Will Not Work!'" Ash-Sha'ir gives an account of the situation in Lebanon and asserts that "despite the grave situation, the Arab people of Palestine are filled with optimism." He blames the present situation on "U.S. imperialism and the Zionist aggressor, which it constantly encourages," and notes the role of the socialist community and the Soviet Union in the vanguard of the "forces for good."

WEST TRYING TO PREVENT END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC031622 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] News agencies reported this week that the Iraqi Army has actually left Iranian territory and has been stationed behind its borders. Commentators also state the the war has been paid for dearly by both sides. As an example, the war cost Iran $1 billion per month. The destruction of cities and numerous villages and the complete destruction of some areas inflicted heavy damages on the country. Almost 1.5 million war-stricken Iranians are homeless. But among the most important irreparable calamity faced by the country was the death of tens of thousands of people.

This war was fomented by U.S. imperialists, who used all possible means to fan its flames; now they are trying to prevent its termination. At the same time Washington is trying to shun responsibility and, as has become its habit, it wants to feign innocence and to present itself as an innocent angel. For instance, Admiral (Baines), former commander of the U.S. Navy in the Near East, tried to condemn the Soviet Union and to link it with the emergence of the conflicts between Iran and Iraq. The Pentagon's propagandists in the Near East, such as the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR, which has become an expert in anti-Soviet condemnations, are repeating these babblings. Unfortunately some of Iran's press organs, too, have joined this anti-Soviet group. For instance SOHN-E AZADEGAN even claims that the Soviet Union encouraged Iraq toward a military conflict. This claim is made at a time when the Soviet Union, from the very beginning of the military activities, described the Iran-Iraq conflict as a tragic event [words indistinct] and something that only brings economic destruction and human losses.

In December 1980, speaking about this topic at the Indian Parliament, Leonid Brezhnev stated that the intensification of the military infiltration of foreigners into the Near and Middle East is taking place in front of the entire world. Efforts are also underway to weaken the anti-imperialist trends in the policies of Iran and Iraq. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that this is why the Soviet Union supports a peaceful solution to this conflict and condemns any efforts to prolong it or to fan the flames of war.

However, the Soviet Union's initiative for a peaceful solution was not supported in the West. Obviously when Iran and Iraq became involved in settling accounts and stayed away from the active struggle against the machinations of imperialism and Zionism in the Near and Middle East, a situation very much to the liking of imperialist countries emerged.

During the military conflicts the accuracy with which the Pentagon -- the U.S. war department -- and the CIA moved to throw the two neighboring countries at each other's throats and how they acted according to the colonialist policy of divide and rule became obvious.

Early this year the patriotic Iranian students following the imam's policy published the (?18th) series of confidential documents found in the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran. Among these documents is a note by the U.S. representative in Iran to the U.S. military espionage department in which the plans on fanning the flames of the Iran-Iraq war are described and Washington's extreme interest in this is emphasized.

The newspaper of the British bourgeoisie, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, while discussing the opportunities presented to the imperialists by the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, wrote in May that this war grants Israel possibilities for a new offensive. Israel used this opportunity to attack Lebanon. Now it is trying, on Washington's orders, to annihilate the Palestinian generation, to turn Lebanon into a U.S. puppet regime and to inflict blows on Syria and other progressive Muslim countries.

The governments of the United States and Israel, which are working closely, have signed an agreement on strategic cooperation with the intention of decimating the independence of the Near and Middle East countries and of establishing the soverainty and supremacy of imperialism and Zionism in this region.

Under such conditions, ensuring the unity of anti-imperialist forces acquires special urgency. The political secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front recently called on all Muslim countries to unite with all peace-loving countries that reject Israel's aggression. The Algerian leadership stressed that the only solution is to set aside all second-rate differences of opinions and to unite in a struggle against the common enemy. Undoubtedly the termination of the Iran-Iraq conflict can play an important role in reaching this objective.

As rightly stated by Iranian President 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i, only the United States benefits from this war. The United States fans the flames of this war and pursues its satanic and abominable objectives in the Near and Middle East.

However, as for the Soviet Union, until now it has repeatedly expressed its wish to assist in the political solution of the Iran-Iraq war.

OIL WEALTH DRAWS U.S. PRESENCE IN PERSIAN GULF

GF041337 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, during his speech in the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, said: The U.S. plan to transform Iran into a satellite country again by the use of force and threats has been neutralized. However, a large U.S. naval force continues to be stationed in the Persian Gulf.

Our dear listeners know that this naval force is continually reinforced with new naval ships including aircraft carriers which carry nuclear weapons. The supply ships carrying tanks, helicopters, personnel carriers, artillery and ammunition for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] which has been earmarked for intervention in any area where, in the opinion of the U.S. rulers, U.S. vital interests are endangered. The RDF sails from U.S. ports to the Persian Gulf and the island of Diego Garcia.

We should add that the United States considers many parts of the world, and especially the Persian Gulf, as areas of vital interest. Such behavior shows that the United States has long-range plans as well as desires to militarize the region. Willingness to use force against independent countries of the region and especially the oil-producing countries -- whose oil wealth is the target of U.S. monopolies' desires -- form the foundation of this policy.

It is clear that the RDF is aimed first of all at the oil regions of the Persian Gulf. This fact is well known in the oil-producing countries, including Iran. They also know what the results of such action would be.

Washington, contrary to repeated requests by Iran and other countries of the Persian Gulf, does not wish to remove its armed forces from this area and does not wish to allow a demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. Washington justifies its actions by referring to the imaginary Soviet threat. However, the littoral countries of this area do not wish or need U.S. protection, especially since this is an imaginary threat created by the imperialist propaganda machinery to justify U.S. expansionist policies in the region.

Our country, the Soviet Union, has no military bases in the area, nor does it want any. It does not carry out any military operations in the area. The Soviet peaceful actions require the eradication of tension in the Persian Gulf region.

In order to achieve such a goal, we must forego the establishment of foreign military bases or the stationing of nuclear and other types of arms in the area and respect the sovereignty of the littoral countries of the region and the nonaligned stance they have chosen for themselves.

The Soviet Union is working seriously to transform the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean into a region of peace. This has been declared in many official documents and was approved during the 26th CPSU Congress.

IRANIAN NEWSPAPER'S ANTI-SOVIET REMARKS ASSAILED

NC071353 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: The imperialist propaganda of the United States is doing its best to escalate anti-Soviet hysteria and spread unrestrained inventions among the people about the imaginary Soviet threat. Some of the speeches of President Reagan, who is trying to pave the ground for a new crusade against communism, are filled with anti-Soviet inventions and lies.

Unfortunately at times the venomous anti-Soviet propaganda also infiltrates countries like Iran. Remarks by a number of Iranian personalities and newspaper articles have flagrantly acquired an anti-Soviet color. For instance, we read in ETTELA'AT that the Soviet Union allegedly creates a danger to the security of Near Eastern countries and that allegedly Soviet policy is the reason for the emergence of tension in the region.

This remark is made at a time when the entire world expresses aversion to the U.S.-backed Israeli aggression against Lebanon and at a time when the bloody conflict continues between Iran and Iraq -- for which the preliminaries were also prepared by the U.S. imperialists. No, ETTELA'AT is mistaken in the source that causes Near East tension. Present and past incidents all show that U.S. imperialists and their associates are the true culprits that foment tension in the Near East.

Dear friends, you must agree that all these facts leave no room for doubt as to who is actually to blame for creating tension in the Near East.

As for the Soviet Union, it should be said that our country always supports nations that carry out anti-imperialist liberation struggles and our country is these nations' sincere friend and ally. I think that you yourselves are aware of this fact by taking your own country as an example.

Let us not go into details. I only want to point to the fact that from the very first days of Iran's revolution, the Soviet Union overtly and decisively expressed its support. This Soviet stance is exactly the reverse of the stance of the United States, which supported the shah's inhumane regime until the last day.

It should also be noted that proposals on normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf, where U.S. imperialist machinations continue, are among the peaceful initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union on the international scene.

Dear friends, you can judge for yourselves. Bearing in mind this situation, how can one claim that the Soviet Union's policy is the reason for the emergence of tension in the Near East? I want to draw your attention to the point that anti-Soviet remarks which can be heard in Iran not only distort facts, but actually aim at separating Iran in its anti-imperialist struggle from its natural and constant ally, the Soviet Union.

AID TO CUBA IN BUILDING ATOMIC POWER PLANT

LD071106 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Cuban specialists have approved the design of an atomic power station which is to be built in Cuba with Soviet assistance. During talks held here power engineers of the two sides discussed in detail all the aspects of designing and building Cuba's first atomic power station.

The power station which is to have two power-generating units, will have a capacity of 850 kilowatts. One of them is to be commissioned in five years' time.

The power station was designed by Leningrad engineers with due account taken of Cuba's natural and climatic conditions. The design incorporates a number of technical novelties which make the power station more economical and safe to operate. The basic features of the station will be power-generating units with VVR-440 reactors which have given a good account of themselves at atomic power stations in the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and Finland.

At present over 40 per cent of all power consumed in Cuba is generated by stations built with Soviet assistance. During the past five-year period (1976-1980) the rated capacity of Cuban power stations increased almost fifty per cent to exceed 2.6 million kilowatts. The Soviet Union also helps Cuba with building power transmission lines.

After 1985, power production in Cuba will be increased chiefly through the construction of atomic power stations with Soviet economic and technical assistance.

ARGENTINA'S BIGNONE ON PARTIES, FALKLANDS

PM071421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "The President Is Sworn In"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul -- The ceremony of swearing in Argentina's new president, Div Gen (Ret) Reynaldo Bignone, has taken place here. In his first appearance on national television the head of state declared that his government's main task is to complete the process of Argentina's return to constitutional forms of government, which is to end no later than March 1984. He said that the ban on activity by political parties is lifted from 1 July.

Noting that Argentina is now going through the most complex period in its history, the president noted that efforts are required from all Argentines, political parties and mass public organizations in order to overcome the difficulties.

In the foreign policy sphere, R. Bignone stated, Argentina will pursue the course of strengthening ties with all countries, above all Latin America, and will build relations with states on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference and respect for the right to self-determination. The president stated that Argentina will never give up the defense of its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, regarding them as an integral part of national territory.

BOVIN DISCUSSES JOURNALISM, POLITICAL AWARENESS

LD070042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1115 GMT 3 Jul 82

[From the 3 July "Yunost" program: Interview granted by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, to journalist (Alla Smekhova) -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, no doubt you receive a lot of mail. What interests your readers, what do they write about and what do they ask?

[Answer] Well, clearly they are mainly concerned of course with international affairs. For example, the situation in Albania, the situation in Iran; why, say, do we support Baghdad while the Iraqi Communists criticize its policy? This sort of question, about crisis situations of course, interests people especially. But you know, if I were to answer every letter in detail, I would have to write a whole article, and there simply isn't time. But in principle I try to reply to each letter, even if only briefly. Sometimes it is rather difficult, but I try to reply to each letter. And then, apart from these kinds of letters, there is another category -- people asking, what must I do to become an international affairs journalist? There's not as many of these letters, but I receive them regularly.

[Question] These are young people asking, presumably.

[Answer] Yes, in general, students in senior classes and workers in factories also ask about this.

[Question] And how do you answer such questions?

[Answer] Well, I feel an element of awkwardness here because they take me for a professional journalist, but I don't consider myself one at all because for one thing I have never studied journalism and for another I never thought I would work on a paper. But that's how my fate turned out, and I regard myself really more as a party worker who has been given the job of engaging in journalism. But the young people consider me a professional journalist and ask me what they should do. The simplest thing, of course, is to tell them: Go ahead, enter a school of journalism and you'll be a journalist. But to be honest, I must admit that I find it rather difficult to show him what kind of journalist he is. He has studied for 5 years. He doesn't know life. He doesn't know anything. But he's going to be a journalist. I know that I'm probably wrong here because there are these schools, and hundreds of people study in them and become journalists. But all the same it seems to me that the roundabout route to journalism, although it is more difficult, more winding and longer, is nevertheless a more reliable route. After all, the personality is formed at work, on the job, and it is only then that the need may arise to write, to share something with people, to tell them what you feel and what you think, and not simply to blurt out to the editor: Here you are, you asked me to do it and I've done it. And that's all there is to journalism.

But of course the main thing is that one must study because general knowledge is necessary. My experience shows that such general knowledge comes not so much from study according to programs as from self-education. Thus, 10 percent of what I know probably is what I was taught and 90 percent is what I read and studied myself. I understand that perhaps I am simplifying things here. But it doesn't matter where, in an institute or outside, one can become a personality and nurture in oneself independent thought and an independent approach to the problems of life. And if you have that core, that inner core, you will be a real journalist.

[Question] Judging by what you are saying, you did not study at a journalism school?

[Answer] No, I am a lawyer by profession. I studied in Rostov, in the law school at the university, studying jurisprudence of course. A peculiarity of those years was that approximately 75 percent of the students in the course had been at the front, and this was very important from the point of view of how my character was formed and how I was moulded, because I was friendly with these people. They were older, all Communists, and had been through that great school of the war; and this, as I can now understand, played an enormous role in my life. Incidentally they recommended me for party membership. In general they educated me, but not deliberately. They didn't explain to me what was good and what was bad, but there was simply a constant relationship, there were discussions. We were together for 5 years, we studied together, and all this taught me to live, to perceive the problems of the country and of the party, to understand politics. And then of course the real university began -- that is work, the foundation of life, and on the whole I can say that I was lucky. I was very lucky because I always worked with wise, knowledgeable and interesting people from whom I learned a lot. These, if you like, were my universities.

[Question] What do you see as your main task as a journalist?

[Answer] It's a simple task. I want to tell people about what is happening in the world, about the complex processes taking place around us, to explain to them the essence of our foreign policy, its main directions and its character. All that sounds a bit formal, but in general I proceed from the fact that serious, thinking people are listening to me, and when I appear on television or write an article, it is for me a serious conversation with serious people. Moreover, they are not obliged by any means to take my word for it just because I am an IZVESTIYA political observer. I must convince them, and this convincing, if you like, is my supreme task. Therefore, for me the most important thing is the system of argumentation; not platitudes or some sort of ready-made formulas, but a system of argumentation that will make the listener or reader think and together with me come to the conclusions to which I come. This, I repeat, is the main thing

[Question] There is an opinion that people in the Soviet Union are more interested in politics than people in any other country. This thought has been confirmed, for example, by films shown on our television of, say, man-on-the-street interviews with people in other countries. Often young people are approached and asked: What do you know about life in the Soviet Union, and so on. People react sympathetically and answer politely, but it turns out that either they know nothing or they don't want to know or they know very little. In contrast to these ill-informed Westerners it is considered that our people take a particular interest in politics, international politics. How far would you agree with this, and how can you explain such an interest in politics among our people, even among young people?

[Answer] Well, there are two separate questions here. There is the question of being well-informed and that of interest in politics. They are connected, of course. But anyway, first the question of being well-informed. From my trips abroad and my conversations with the most varied people, I have gained the impression that -- and I agree with you -- Soviet people are generally much more educated and much more knowledgeable than people in other countries. I will cite an example that may seem like an anecdote. A few months ago three Americans came to me, three American congressmen, that is, members of the House of Representatives of the American Congress. We had a conversation, in the course of which I mentioned Kamchatka. The interpreter, a diplomat from the American Embassy, translated "Kamchatka" as "the East." I said to him: Specify "Kamchatka" please. Then he turned to me and said: Mr Bovin, they don't know what Kamchatka is, or where it is. Naturally I did not believe him, and I said to these people myself -- they were 35 or 40 years old -- Tell me please, do you know where Kamchatka is and what Kamchatka is?

They looked at each other and said: No, we're sorry, we don't know. Well, I thought, forget Kamchatka, it's a long way away -- although I could not imagine a Soviet person who would not know, say, where California or Alaska or Florida was. So anyway, about 3 days later I got a call from the American Embassy. A diplomat said to me: Mr Bovin, an American professor from Amherst University has arrived in Moscow and would like to meet you. I said: By all means, I am prepared to meet him. And I asked, Where is Amherst University? There was a pause, the diplomat was silent, and then he said: Excuse me, I don't know, but I'll get the information and call you back. Well, later he did call back and told me what I needed to know. But I thought: Well, if Americans don't know where our Kamchatka is, then forget it, but if they don't know where their own American university is, then it's rather a poor show.

In general, I repeat, according to my observations the overall level of literacy and culture is much higher in our country. The more developed a person is, the higher, of course, his interest in politics, according to the general rule. This is one side of the matter, but the other side is like this: Our whole system of education is closely connected with politics, and this itself is absolutely correct because if you remain outside politics you simply cannot understand the world in which we live, you cannot play a conscious role in changing that world.

[Question] And this interest in politics, does this apply to our young people?

[Answer] I hasten to say that it undoubtedly does. Sometimes I have to give lectures in teaching institutes, and at the beginning of this year I was at the Moscow Aviation Institute. It was a huge auditorium with over 1,000 students in attendance.

[Question] That's the Moscow Aviation Institute?

[Answer] Yes, the Aviation Institute. I spoke for about 40 minutes, and then the students asked me questions. Moreover, these were very wise questions which indicated that people think and want to understand and have their own point of view. Of course, it was a special audience, I understand that, but I also have occasion to visit factories, to speak there too, and they are full of young people too, and here there is the same picture: lively interest, lots of questions, varied questions -- sometimes one cannot even imagine how to answer -- in general, I feel there are no bad questions, only bad answers. Thus, it seems to me that young people take a very active interest in politics. And this is all the more understandable because we live in a very politicized world. Take, for example, a problem like war and peace -- everyone is interested in this, in whether there will be a war, in whether we will succeed in halting the arms race -- this interests everyone, I repeat, in the most lively manner because it is connected with the fate of every person. And this also determines our interest in politics.

TASS CITES KUROYEDOV ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD071210 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 7 Jul 82

["Vladimir Kuroyedov on the Freedom of Conscience in the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- "As our society develops, the Soviet law ensures to an ever fuller extent the implementation of the principle of the freedom of conscience," Vladimir Kuroyedov, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, says, citing relevant articles of the Soviet Constitution. His interview has been published by the LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] today.

"All in all, there are on Soviet territory more than 20,000 religious congregations representing about 40 faiths and smaller sects, among them the Russian Orthodox Church, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Catholicism, the Armenian, Georgian and Evangelical Lutheran Churches, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Seventh Day Adventists, the (?Pentecostals), etc," Kuroyedov says.

"The largest denomination is the Russian Orthodox Church, which has roughly one-half of all the places of worship in this country and maintains 64 dioceses in the USSR and 12 in other countries.

"As for the numbers of believers of any demonination, no accurate figures can be supplied because there are no state statistics in the USSR accounting for citizens on the grounds of their attitude to religion."

Answering the questions put by the newspaper's correspondent, Vladimir Kuroyedov says that during the past five years "30 Russian Orthodox churches, 69 Lutheran churches, 22 Catholic churches and 55 mosques" have been reopened in the USSR, and that all in all "634 new religious congregations" have been initiated. During the same period, however, "842 religious communities have ceased their activities and disintegrated." Emphasis is laid in the interview on material guarantees for the exercise of the freedom of conscience by citizens in the USSR. The most important of them is "the putting of prayer houses and ritual property, which is state property in our country, at the disposal of religious communities free of charge". At the same time, religious congregations have the possibility to publish their literature.

"The Russian Orthodox Church, for instance, publishes the monthly journal of the Moscow patriarchate in the Russian and English languages, the interview points out. There is the yearly MISCELANY OF THEOLOGICAL WORKS, published by theological academies. The church calendar is printed in a mass edition. The Bible, the New Testament, the Prayer Book and different religious service books have been reprinted several times during the past 15 years. Works by the late Patriarch Alexius have been published in four volumes, and recently a book of works by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia has come off the presses.

"The Moslem boards have published the Koran in several editions, and a new edition is now being prepared. Moslem moon calendars come out on a regular basis, as well as the journal MOSLEMS OF THE SOVIET EAST in four languages. A book by the well-known theologist and scholar Albukhari has been published in two volumes to mark his jubilee. Works by Profet Termezi and other figures of the Moslem church have come out, and a book by Babakhanov, mufti of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, about the life of Moslems in the Soviet Union has come out in a large print... The Catholic bishoprics of Lithuania and Latvia have during the past five years reprinted the New Testament, prayer books and books of rites, and also the materials of the Second Vatican Council... I find it difficult to enumerate and name here and now everything that has been published in the Soviet Union.

"Religious congregations possess dozens of workships making church paraphernalia. Three years ago a large plant to produce various religious objects was built in the Moscow area," Vladimir Kuroyedov says in a LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] interview.

USSR SUPREME COURT PLENUM MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD062206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The plenum of the USSR Supreme Court started work today in Moscow. Comrade Gusev, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Court, delivered a report on the fundamental question of the new tasks that must be resolved for the successful implementation of the Food Program adopted at the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

He noted that the struggle to meet the declared goal should be accompanied by the further perfection of legislation, by the adoption of additional normative acts, the increase of personal responsibility of workers of all links of the agroindustrial complex for the fulfillment of official duties, for any manifestations of mismanagement, malpractice and wastefulness, for misappropriation, for fraudulent accounting and for other violations of law. Punishment of those who encroach upon socialist property, Comrade Gusev said, should not be weakened in any way.

This is important not only for improving justice, but also for fostering a state point of view in all Soviet people. The Supreme Court of the USSR, the speaker reported, has drafted and confirmed a plan for intensifying supervision of hearings of criminal and civil cases, for the preparation of guiding interpretation on the application by courts of legislation that has a direct bearing on the Food Program.

The plenum of the USSR Supreme Court will continue its work tomorrow.

AEROFLOT PLANE CRASHES AT SHEREMETYEVO AIRPORT

LD061322 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- An Aeroflot plane performing a regular flight along the route Moscow-Dakar-Freetown crashed today in the area of Sheremetyevo airport, it was announced by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. A special commission is investigating the causes of the crash.

The Ministry of Civil Aviation expresses deep condolences to the relatives of the victims of the crash.

ALIYEV ATTENDS AZERBAIJAN MEETING ON HOUSING

LD081140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Baku -- One of the important social problems, supplying every family with a separate apartment, is successfully being solved in Azerbaijan. Almost 80 percent of all families already have these apartments. This was noted at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic, which opened today. The deputies are discussing the tasks of further development in housing. Taking part in the work of the session is Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 7 JULY

LD080200 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Cutting and threshing of barley is in full swing in southern Nikolayevskaya Oblast. In spite of the dry summer, winter rye crops in Altayskiy Kray are ripening well and promising a good yield; cutting starts at the end of July. Rye is sown on over 200,000 hectares. Mass harvesting is underway in Odesskaya Oblast. Farmers have pledged to complete the harvesting of cereals, which cover about 1 million hectares, in 11-16 working days. In the steppe areas of Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, harvesting of winter cereals is nearing completion. Haymaking covers 30 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Today a mass harvesting of grasses began here. The rate of fodder procurement in the republic is lower than last year. This is due to the drought which affected many areas. In order to replenish the fodder balance, farms are searching for supplementary reserves. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, for example, brigades have been formed for collecting fodder in gullies, ravines and woods. (1100 GMT)

Harvest work has been started by machine operators of Kirovogradskaya Oblast. Peas and barley are being laid in swaths, and also the winter wheat in some rayons. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Ukraine have mown early grain crops on 600,000 hectares Grain has been threshed on almost 1/2 of the area. Food procurement teams of farms in the Yakutskaya ASSR have started mass haymaking. In the short northern summer they have to lay in a stock of over 700,000 tons of various forage. Work is going on around the clock to double the rate of work being done. (1750 GMT)

Mass harvesting has started in the Northern Caucasus, in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays; Kuban farmers have resolved to sell 4.2 million tons of grain crops to the state. Bad, rainy weather is plaguing the harvest workers in Stavropolskiy Kray, but work is proceeding with speed and efficiency. Fodder procurement is proceeding faster than last year in Khabarovskiy Kray. More than 100,000 tons of highly nutritious hay from the first cutting have been procured. As they complete haymaking, machine operators are switching to preparation of silage and haylage from natural grasses. (2300 GMT)

PROGRESS OF FODDER PROCUREMENT MONITORED

CSA Summary

LD072118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up the progress of procurement of fodders in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Haymaking has been completed over 31.5 million hectares. Despite conditions which are not conducive to reaping, grasses have been cut on more than 8 million hectares in the last week alone. The most advanced farms are using forced ventilation and chemical fodder conservation techniques. All this allows hay to be made during the rainy weather.

Many farms are increasing their production of haylage. In Armenia, for instance, more has been laid in than by the same time last year. Silaging has begun in many republics. Units making grass meal are working in Azerbaijan, Kirgiziya, Estonia and several other republics.

Regional Figures Reported

PM071551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka "Agricultural Review": "In Any Weather"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: By 28 June natural and sown grasses had been mown for the first time on 23.2 million hectares. The country's farms had procured 10.8 million tons of hay and 19.1 million tons of haylage and produced 1.7 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder.

Early silage is being laid in at a rapid rate in a number of regions of Vladimirskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Smolenskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts. This has enabled local farmers to significantly speed up the gathering in of first cut grasses.

How do things stand as regards the procurement of these types of fodder in the various oblasts and republics: The rate of hay procurement is highest in the Latvian SSR, where the plan for accumulating hay has been 52-percent fulfilled. The target has been 42-percent fulfilled by Uzbek farmers and 31-37-percent fulfilled by the field workers of the Ukraine, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan. In the RSFSR, the farms of Rostovskaya Oblast are in the lead (48 percent). Dagestan's farmers are the nearest to completing the target for laying in haylage (94 percent). More than 50 percent of the planned quantity of haylage has been laid down in the Checheno-Ingushskaya and Kalmytskaya autonomous republics and Rostovskaya Oblast, and more than 40 percent in Kaluzhskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays.

NEED FOR FARM EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES EMPHASIZED

PM070917 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Tolstov interview with A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building: "The Machinery the Countryside Is Waiting For"]

[Text] An important part is assigned to the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building in implementing the Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. Our correspondent V. Tolstov asked A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, to answer some questions connected with the Food Program.

[Question] The harvesting toil is beginning on the country's fields. How are your sector's enterprises greeting it?

[Answer] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the report delivered at it by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev generated tremendous enthusiasm in the labor collectives of our enterprises and associations. Additional socialist pledges are being adopted. Thus the collective of the Rostselmash production association has pledged to fulfill 3 days ahead of the set schedule the target for supplying machinery and spare parts for bringing in the harvest and to produce above-plan output worth R3 million.

At the Dnepropetrovsk combine plant competition has been launched under the slogan: "Highly efficient and reliable equipment for the Food Program."

There are many such examples. The ministry collegium and the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in automobile, tractor and agricultural machine building have supported progressive initiatives.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional measures to safeguard the harvest and procurements of agricultural products in 1982 set targets for our ministry for the ahead of schedule supply of 25 types of agricultural machinery and 67 types of spare parts for them. We are pleased to report that the 5-month plan for the production of tractors, grain harvesting, potato harvesting and beet harvesting combines and other very important agricultural machinery, spare parts for them and their deliveries to the countryside has been fulfilled.

However, I must note that the Lvovkhimselkhozmash production association has failed to cope with the target for the production of dressing sprayers. The situation with regard to supplying agriculture with spare parts for the equipment we produce is being improved more slowly than we would like. In the period under review the set targets were fulfilled for deliveries of 67 types of spare parts for agricultural machinery but at the same time a number of plants are lagging behind in the production of 12 of the most important types of spare parts for tractors.

They are the Chelyabinskiy Traktornyy Zavod production association, the Altay engine building association, the Omsk imeni Bortsov Revolyutsii Sibzavod, and the Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant.

[Question] What new agricultural equipment will go out onto the country's fields in the near future?

[Answer] Our sector is now producing over 400 different kinds of agricultural equipment. However, the quality of a number of machines still does not accord with the demands that agriculture makes of them. That is why strenuous work is underway to create new, highly productive equipment for the countryside. During the 5-year plan about 250 different types of new equipment must be designed and put into production. It is also planned to modernize all the machinery produced at present. Already, during the present harvest 15 experimental models will be tested. Trials are to be completed on the new Don-1500 grain harvesting combine. This highly effective machine has been created by the Rostselmash designers. Its productivity is twice that of the combines of the Niva family.

The problem of the efficient use of powerful [energonasyshchennaya] equipment -- the K-700 and T-150K tractors -- must be considered particularly important. This depends largely on deliveries to the countryside of the full range of trailed and tractor-mounted machinery. During the 5-year plan a considerable increase in the production of this equipment must be ensured. Many machines and implements have already been put into production.

[Question] Will the broad production of machinery for cultivating plots on private subsidiary farms be set up?

[Answer] Steps are being taken to increase the production of so-called small-scale mechanization facilities. The production of the MTZ-05 power units [motobloki] with a selection of mounted and trailed implements -- a semitrailer, plow, and a ridging attachment -- has been set up by the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod association. But so far extremely few of these articles are being produced. We must speed up the development of a design for a power unit and create capacities for its production at the Gruzselmash. Up to 35,000 units a year will be produced here. Subsequently it is planned to increase the output of this equipment still further.

To ensure the high technical standard and quality of machinery we have recently stepped up work with subcontracting suppliers who provide us with materials and subassemblies. However, it must unfortunately be noted that the state of affairs is not changing as rapidly as we would like. The rhythm of supplies of equipment to consumers is being disrupted because the railroad workers are not supplying cars promptly in the necessary quantity. To dispatch the machinery at present at the plants the Ministry of Railroads must supply at least 1,400 cars a day to our enterprises in June. After all, there is a great need for the equipment now on the country's fields.

EDITORIAL VIEWS FERTILIZER SUPPLY SHORTCOMINGS

PM071357 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 June publishes on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Chemicals and the Harvest" criticizing shortcomings in the supply of fertilizer and crop protectants to agriculture. Specific causes are identified thus: "One reason for this is the strained situation in the dispatch of prepared mineral fertilizers. In the first quarter of this year alone the Ministry of Railways undersupplied 14,000 cars for shipping these products. A particularly serious situation has developed regarding the dispatch of potash fertilizers to customers. The railroads are, for example, currently more than 8,000 cars in arrears in supplying cars to the Uralkaliy production association. There is a critical shortage of rolling stock at the Apatit, Fosforit and a number of other associations.

"The work of agroindustrial complex enterprises is not always getting the support of allied sectors of industry. Chemical industry workers are having to put up with outrages in the supply of power and natural gas and a shortage of iron pyrites, soda and paper sacks in which to pack mineral fertilizer.

"Help from USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab and the leaders of the respective sectors is clearly needed here. What is more, local party and soviet organs must call more strictly to account those responsible for every failure to achieve supply targets. The Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers must for its part ensure that the work of such straggling enterprises as the Bereznikovskiy nitrogen-fertilizer plant and the Rustavi and Chardzhoy chemical plants is better organized."

The editorial touches on the importance of commissioning new facilities and rebuilding and modernizing existing ones, pointing out in this connection that: "Progress is particularly slow on projects at the Yefremov chemical plant and the Bereznikovskiy nitrogen-fertilizer plant. The reasons are similar: Equipment is not reaching the sites on schedule, there are not enough skilled cadres, and work is badly organized at a number of sites. The Central Urals Main Construction Administration, which comes under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, has allowed an intolerable delay to occur in getting work underway on construction projects in Permskaya Oblast. The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction collegium and party committee and local party and soviet organs must monitor more closely progress in fulfilling targets for the commissioning of new and for the reconstruction of existing production facilities."

PROBLEMS OF SUBSIDIARY FARMING EXAMINED

OW080618 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0600 GMT on 26 June carries the scheduled 30-minute talk by political observer Beketov on problems associated with development of subsidiary farming in the USSR. He begins his talk by reading letters from TV viewers about their responses to the Food Program. He then isolates a few examples on problems associated with subsidiary farming. The major problem, he says, is that "there is not enough fodder and the shortage becomes more acute with every year." As a result people stop keeping livestock on their plots and "women are now used to going to the shops and standing in line for milk from morning to evening." Moreover, to keep livestock privately becomes increasingly expensive, as people are forced to buy up bread and flour for feed.

Beketov also points out the problems with the scarcity of gardening equipment and small machinery suitable for private farming. This problem discourages people from expanding existing fruit and vegetable growing activities. "It is easier sometimes to buy a computer or a 100-horsepower tractor than suitable gardening equipment."

Beketov then comments on negligence in harvesting and storing grain. He quotes viewers' letters to illustrate grain losses which are frequently as high as 50 percent. He concludes the program by asking viewers to contribute to the program by sending in suggestions.

BRIEFS

AWARDS GIVEN IN TASHKENT -- For their victory in socialist emulation for vegetable production during 1982, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Trade Unions Council and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee have awarded the Order of the Red Banner to Surkhandarinskaya and Tashkentskaya Oblasts. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 7 Jul 82 GF]

TURKMEN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS — A ceremonial meeting marking the graduation of a new group of young agricultural experts was held at the Turkmen Agricultural Institute today. The ceremony was addressed by Karryyev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. The institute qualified 1,100 experts for work in the fields of agrarian production this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Jun 82 GF]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1386 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 7 JULY

LD071512 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1386 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik's initial period of revolution is 104.6 minutes; the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 1,010 kilometres; the minimum -- 965 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

SCIENTIST DISCUSSES RIVER DIVERSION, ECOLOGY

OW071307 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Life of Science" program devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences moderated by N.A. Logachev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the East Siberian affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] The Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East has in recent years mainly pursued the topic of ecology. Besides the topic of ecology, that is the problem of environmental protection. The problem of comprehensive map drawing of territories is being successfully worked out at the institute. Such comprehensive maps of the territory of Irkutskaya Oblast and the trans-Baykal region have been created at the Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East and presently maps of Amurskaya Oblast are being completed.

Of course, to properly develop our economy here we must know how they effect the development of the economy [as heard] and what can be expected here. First of all I would like to note that a big contribution has been made to studying the course of natural processes of typical natural systems in this region -- the geosystems, as we call them -- by establishing data collecting stations [statsionary] in various areas and in characteristic natural zones. A large volume of materials has been collected which can be further used in understanding the laws of natural development in these areas for their rational use and protection of the environment.

The basic direction of the work here lies in forecasting the development of the natural environment of this region under the influence of man's economic activity. This is a large task and of course will be implemented by a whole detachment of researchers.

The second large development in which geographers are taking part is that complex of work connected with diverting part of the sources of Siberian rivers to the south into Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The main task which geographers are solving here is to reveal the consequences which this diversion will have for the Siberian regions themselves.

I would especially like to note that the elaboration of theoretical, fundamental work is closely connected with the development of applied research which also occupies a large place in the general system of our work, and this work receives a high assessment from practical workers and gives an obvious return to the national economy.